

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 312.—VOL. XII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

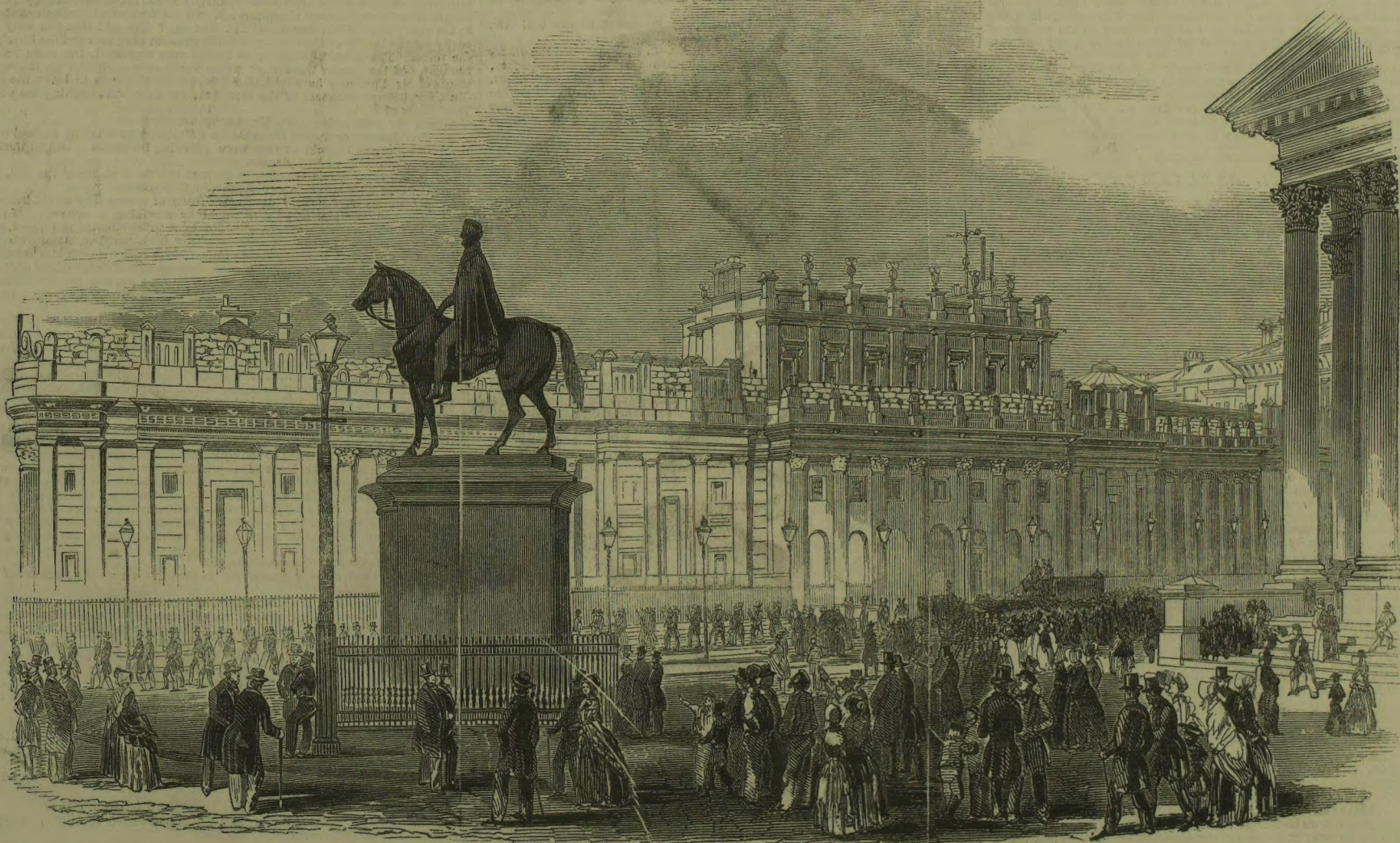
THE Chartists have had their demonstration. London has been startled from its propriety. French ultra-democrats have indulged the enthusiastic hope that we too were to be revolutionized and republicanized. Mr. Feargus O'Connor has shown that quality which was as good as valour in Sir John Falstaff, and which was still better than valour in him—discretion. The minor divinities of Chartism have imitated their leader. Three hundred thousand Chartists summoned to Kennington Common, have dwindled down to fifteen thousand. One hundred and fifty thousand special constables, watchful for the preservation of order, have grasped their useless truncheons, and have paraded the streets without meeting a foe or breaking a scone. The great Duke has lain in ambush, and has not shown his dragoons. The mountain has laboured: the mouse has been born. The Chartist petition for the six points has been peaceably received. The alarm has subsided. Not even a baker's cart has been pillaged, as at the previous meeting. England has disappointed the Republican propaganda, and offers at present, with the uncongenial exception of Russia, the spectacle of the only stable government in Europe. In all this there is very much to rejoice at and to be thankful for: but amid our rejoicing let us not forget that danger evaded, is not always overcome; and that in issuing unharmed from the jaws of one difficulty, there may be other difficulties before us requiring still greater energy, prudence, and skill to surmount successfully.

While, therefore, the country has the greatest reason to be thankful, that, owing to the wise precautions of those entrusted with the public security, and to the cordial support given to those in authority by the great bulk of the trading and industrial community, as well as to the discretion of men from whom there was too much reason to fear indiscretion, Monday last passed over without bloodshed, or even serious disturbance, and with merely the loss of a day's trade

or day's labour, it must now consider seriously whether this despised CHARTISM have not, after all, some possible truth and some real vitality in it. Wherever there is a smoke there is a fire, say Mr. Carlyle and the proverb which he has made the motto of his book. It is time that we should investigate what social fire it is which produces the ugly smoke of Chartism, and sends up such dangerous sparks as Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Ernest Jones as evidences that it is burning. Mr. O'Connor and his friends may commit the stupid folly of asserting that their petition for the "six points" was signed by upwards of five millions and a half of people; and cooler and more impartial men, who are not Chartists, may remember that there are not in Great Britain six millions of adult males in the whole population; yet, although the Chartist leaders may have manufactured signatures by wholesale—though they may have infamously exaggerated the numbers that they have placed upon the petition—though all the blackguard street urchins of London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, and Glasgow may have appended their names to it twenty times over, we must not forget that, even if a hundredth or even a five hundredth part of the signatures are *bonâ fide*, it is a petition which the Legislature of England ought to receive with seriousness. If even one thousand men request the House of Commons, in respectful language, to consider whether Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, the Division of the Country into Electoral Districts, Annual Parliaments, the Abolition of the Property Qualification, and the Payment of Members would not conduce to the welfare of Great Britain generally, and to the elevation of the condition of the labouring classes particularly, the Ministerial majority in the House of Commons should consider the subject. They may disagree from the petitioners. They may consider Annual Parliaments an annual nuisance; they may deny the policy of according Universal Suffrage to an uneducated people; they may prefer open to secret

voting; they may think it expedient to maintain the present division of counties and boroughs; they may not coincide in opinion with the Chartists on any one of their six points; but, if they are wise, they should remember that they are bound, as the representatives of the people—deriving their only real power from the people—to consider the questions raised with careful attention, and to abstain from any insolent or overbearing contempt of the opinions or wishes of any portion of them. The Parliamentary reports in the daily papers of Tuesday state that the Chartist petition was, "amidst great laughter, ordered to be brought up." They further state, that, when Mr. Lushington, the member for Westminster, gave notice that on Friday (last night), the night appointed for the discussion upon the petition, he should ask the Prime Minister whether he could hold out any distinct hope that he would, during the present session, introduce or support any measure for the extension of the suffrage, the House received the mere mention of the subject with cheers and laughter.

Some other circumstances which have arisen from this demonstration are of a nature to cause much future agitation throughout the country, and perhaps to prove fatal to the existence of the present Ministry. The country may look upon the latter result with the most stoical indifference, but it cannot look with indifference upon a protracted and bitter agitation of political parties. If the danger to be apprehended from a Chartist insurrection be, as we think it, and as the Ministry and all their supporters assert it to be, very small, it is surely the worst policy, and a most unjust aggression upon popular rights, to take advantage of that small danger to introduce and bring forward measures which only a great danger can justify. If the Crown of this country be, as the enrolment of one hundred and fifty thousand or two hundred thousand special constables of Monday last so loudly testifies, safe from all



THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN A STATE OF DEFENCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

hostile aggression from any portion of the people, and secured by the steady affection of the middle, upper, and many of the working classes, why attempt to make it more secure by interfering with the liberty of speech? To make the law of Ireland the same as the law of England, in cases of treason and sedition, is right and fair; but under this pretext to diminish the liberty of speech hitherto enjoyed in England, is wrong and most unfair. It is one of the unhappy fatalities attendant upon the conduct of violent men, that they justify the aggressions of their opponents; and that in attempting too much liberty, they arm Governments with sufficient audacity to diminish the liberty which already exists. For this evil the Chartists are now responsible. The right of public meeting and the right of free speech are justly dear to the people of this country; and though the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, Colonel Sibthorp, and Sir Robert Inglis may be glad of an opportunity to suppress free discussion, it is disheartening to see such men as Lord John Russell and the Whig leaders carried away by their fears of the Chartists to such an extent as to lend a willing hand to the destruction of the principles which are identified with their names. If there are special constables enough to coerce and quench Chartism, what need is there of further coercion? If the old law be sufficient, why a new law? What need, too, have we of an Alien Act? The introduction of Sir George Grey's bill for the better security of the Crown—which needs no such security—was bad enough; but to take the additional lesson of an Alien Act from the evil days of the close of the last century, is a surplussage of error which might prove fatal to a much stronger Administration than that of Lord John Russell. There may be whiskered and bearded Frenchmen in our streets in more than their usual numbers; but our constables being so strong, our physical force Chartists so weak, and the game of violent revolution being “up” in London, the bearded and whiskered Gauls will disappear of themselves. There is no need of a tyrannical Act of Parliament, uncongenial to the popular feeling of this country, to deport them. There is some excuse for the errors of the people, because they spring from ignorance and from undoubted suffering; but there is no excuse for the errors of the Ministers, who, because a portion of the people insist upon more liberty, inflict upon the whole people a system which gives us less. At all events, whether Whigs or Conservatives, they should leave us as we were. Our present Ministers have decided upon not doing so; and, whatever may be the demerits of Chartism, it seems clear to us that the Ministry has entered upon a very dangerous course.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

ONE of the defended points in the route of the procession on Monday was the Bank of England, with its heaps of bullion, and *rest*, which, to borrow a piece of wit from Ben Jonson, but for the defensive means provided, might have been “all manner of unrest.”

These preparations may be said to have been begun at the Bank on Friday week, when, before the commencement of the business, Alderman Thompson, attended by Mr. Goodman, swore in upwards of 800 gentlemen of the establishment in the Bank parlour, where, by the aid of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Snee, the oaths were administered to the whole number in a few minutes.

On Sunday morning the military defence of the Bank was commenced by a company of Sappers and Miners taking up their quarters there, and commencing to build platforms on the roof of the edifice. Massive timber erections, with loopholes sufficiently large for the mouth of cannon, were placed at certain parts of the roof; and several thousand bags filled with sand were piled up as high as a man, round the roof, with apertures between them for placing muskets, so that, in the want of necessity requiring it, a continued volley shot could be fired without fear of a similar discharge from the mob injuring the military. A considerable number of soldiers took up their quarters within.

Thus, in the words of a contemporary, the Bank became “the strange sight in ‘Merry England’ of a public building clothed with all the gloomy care of a besieged stronghold,” or, in other words, a sort of *bellum in pace* spectacle.

Something may have been gained from past experience; for, during the riots in 1780—it is only to be attributed to the thoughtlessness of the mob that this establishment was not attacked when the defence was insufficient for its protection: when the news came that the rioters, headed by a man on horseback, caparisoned with the trophies of Newgate, were on their way, the Governor was absent; he soon reached his post, however, and preparation were made for their reception. The old instandards were cast into bullets; a strong force was placed within, while the military waited their arrival without the walls.

The officers of the establishment were called upon to assist, and another force was placed upon the roof, to fire upon the assailants if they entered. The citizens of London also formed a volunteer corps, and with the military, who had shaken off their lethargy, distinguished themselves in defending the Bank. When the rioters saw the display made by the Directors, their attacks were feebly conducted. Wilkes is said, on this occasion, to have rushed out during the pauses which occurred in the attack, and dragged some of the ringleaders from their fellow rabble, whilst the Ministers trembled and remained inactive, and the magistrates durst not venture out of their houses. This bold and patriotic act, in such circumstances, restored Wilkes to the favour of his Sovereign, by whom he had been disliked for twenty years. The first fire of the military repulsed the mob; their second attempt was unsuccessful; nor did they hazard a third. Several were killed, and many wounded in the skirmish. Since the danger which the Bank thus escaped, a military force has been placed nightly in the interior of the establishment; and a dinner is provided for the officer on guard and two friends.*

However, these are historical anecdotes of nearly 70 years since. How happy a contrast did the metropolis on Monday present to that of 1780, “when it presented in many places the image of a city recently stormed and sacked; all business at an end; houses and shops shut up; the Royal Exchange, public buildings, and streets possessed and occupied by troops; smoking and burning ruins, with a dreadful void and silence in scenes of the greatest tumult.”

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON.

The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE, in reply to a question from the Marquis of Northampton, stated that the meeting which had caused so much alarm throughout the metropolis had taken place at Kennington Common that day, and the multitude had been dispersed by the police without requiring the aid of the military, and without any difficulty. The petition had, he believed, been brought to the House of Commons in a cab, and had been presented according to the usual form.

Lord BROUGHAM, who made his first appearance in the House since Christmas, remarked that however high he held the right of petitioning and of meeting for the purpose of discussing public affairs, he was decidedly of opinion that such a multitudinous meeting as that referred to, as well as the monster meetings of Ireland, could be viewed in no other light but as demonstrations intended to overawe the Parliament and the Crown by an exhibition of physical force. Although he had condemned the manner in which the Manchester meeting in 1819 was put down, it was his opinion, as well as the opinion of Lord Plunkett and the late Lord Abinger, that such a meeting could not be considered *bona fide* meant for discussion, and that it was illegal.

The Duke of WELLINGTON quite concurred in the law as declared by Lord Brougham, and considered that the metropolis had deep reasons for complaint in having trade interrupted, commerce suspended, the inhabitants kept in a state of alarm and terror for several days, owing to the assemblage of large bodies of people, whose only object would be, by meeting in such multitudes, to overawe the Legislature. He sincerely rejoiced that the peace had been preserved without the appearance of a single soldier.

The Marquis of NORTHAMPTON heard the explanations given with pleasure. He thought the country was greatly indebted to the noble Duke, and also to all concerned, for their exertions in maintaining the peace.

The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE declared that it was most gratifying to him and to the Government to find the enthusiasm displayed by all the respectable inhabitants of the metropolis, who had come forward to enrol themselves as special constables. The noble Marquis said that the exemplary conduct of the police was deserving of the highest commendation.

The Income Tax Bill was read a third time and passed, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE CHARTIST PETITION.

The House met at the usual hour.

When the gallery was opened, the Chartist petition, of awful bulk, stood rolled up in front of the table. An unusual number of members were present; several Peers occupied the seats allotted to them in the chamber, and the public gallery was filled. Mr. Smith O'Brien was in his place, and he was the object of much observation. After the transaction of private business,

Mr. F. O'CONNOR rose and said: Sir, I have the honour to present a petition signed by 5,706,000 persons, and another, signed by 30,000 persons, praying for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no qualification, and the payment of Members. As I have already received so

much courtesy from the House, I will say nothing further at present, but to move that the petition be read at the table.

The petition having been read by the clerk, Lord MORFETH rose to apologise for the necessary absence of the Home Secretary. The noble Lord said that the Secretary of State would have been in his place, only that he was occupied with the numerous details of his office. It was his opinion with regard to the matters of the petition, that he would not willingly be wanting in proper respect to a petition so numerously signed.

The petition was then received, and was, with difficulty, rolled down the floor of the House to the bar.

Mr. LUSHINGTON gave notice that on Friday night he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could hold out a distinct hope that, in the present session, he would introduce himself, or support the introduction of any measure for the extension of the suffrage, the abridgment of the duration of Parliaments, the formation of electoral divisions, and the vote by ballot. This motion was hailed with loud cheers.

The MARINE MUTINY BILL and the MUTINY BILL were read a third time and passed.

SECURITY OF THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT.

On the motion for the second reading of the Bill for the better Security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom,

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN said that the people of Ireland would laugh at this attempt to indict a whole nation. He would treat it with ineffable contempt. If the House should refuse the claims of the people of Ireland, they would run a chance of establishing a republic in that country. He had been called a traitor. (Ironical cheers.) He did not profess disloyalty; but if it was treason to endeavour to overthrow the Government of Ireland by a British Parliament, he was guilty of it, and would never cease until it was accomplished. No public man stood higher in public estimation than himself. It had been stated that he went to France to solicit armed succour. He denied it; all he went for was for moral support. Ireland should right itself, or never be righted. He acknowledged that he had been a party in recommending the Irish to arm, and he justified the recommendation. He advised the Government to enter at once into negotiation with the Irish National Council of 300. He contended that the army in Ireland was not to be relied on in case of an outbreak in that country, and that the Orangemen of Ireland and the Chartists of England were ready to fraternise with the discontented among the Irish people. If a collision should take place in Ireland, it could not in any case but be disastrous to England; and, should the Irish succeed, England would thereafter stand in a dangerous position between the two independent republics of France and Ireland. The hon. member concluded by again declaring that he was no traitor, and by asserting that the Prime Minister and his colleagues were the real traitors to the British Crown.

Sir GEORGE GREY said that, after the long absence of the hon. member, he entertained some faint hopes that he would have taken the first opportunity to rise and disavow with indignation the imputations cast upon him, not in that House, but throughout the country, and that the remembrance of the oath of allegiance repeatedly taken by him would have urged him to lose not a moment in repelling with scorn the charge of a traitor. With pain and regret he and the whole House had, however, heard the hon. member evade the accusation, covering the treason with the miserable pretence of lip-service—attempts to preserve a shadow of allegiance to the Sovereign. The hon. member said he had been called a traitor in that House; he (Sir G. Grey) had not called the hon. member a traitor, but he had read a letter from him to Mr. Duffy, in which the hon. member said that France would send 50,000 honest citizens to fight against the British Government. The hon. member drew the natural inference from that letter, and considered that he was called a traitor, and the unmistakeable cheers of the House demonstrated that they drew the same inference. The hon. member went seeking for aid from Orangemen, the army, the Chartists, France, all the world, against the British Crown; but he would find a spirit would rise throughout all England and Ireland, and reject his treasonable overtures. A union of all loyal men would defeat the designs of the hon. member, and secure not only the Crown and Government, but the lasting interests of the great body of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. O'CONNOR moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The honourable member made loud professions of loyalty, but condemned the Government, who, if the bill should have a retrospective effect, would themselves be liable to be sent to the hulks.

Mr. G. THOMPSON was willing to agree to the assimilation of the law in England and Ireland, but he was opposed to the introduction of the clause bringing “spoken words” within the penalties of the bill.

Sir B. HALL quoted a printed letter of Mr. F. O'CONNOR, declaring that he did not care whether the Pope, the Devil, or the Pretender sat on the British throne—such was his loyalty. The hon. baronet, thinking some steps absolutely necessary to put down sedition and treason, was ready to support the bill.

Mr. HUME would vote for the bill if the words “or by open and advised speaking” should be left out. But, should the Government persist in retaining these words, he would give his determined opposition to the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL explained that the bill was not intended to apply to accidental expressions used in the course of an impassioned harangue, but was designed to meet open and advised speaking, urging the levying of war with the intention of compelling the Queen to change her Government, and to change her measures. The conduct pursued by Mr. Smith O'Brien convinced him that notoriety was one of the greatest inducements for making violent speeches; and the great advantage to be derived from this bill would be to reduce the imposing and somewhat noble trials for high treason to common trials of a very vulgar description.

Sir R. AGLONY supported the bill, and trusted that the Government would not consent to neutralise the character of the measure with the hope of obtaining a few votes.

Mr. ATHEY also warmly supported the bill.

Lord AUGUST supported the second reading, but gave notice that, should the third clause pass, he would move an addition, to the effect that the speech of an accused party should be taken down in short-hand, and should be presented to the party accused within a week, to say whether or not it was correct.

Mr. P. WOOD also supported the second reading, though he objected to the clause respecting words spoken.

Mr. B. OSBORNE accused Ministers of using indecent haste in passing this measure. Notwithstanding all their professions of friendship for Ireland, they had been two years in office without doing anything by way of good legislation to make good their professions.

Mr. AGLONY and Captain ARCHDALL spoke in favour of the bill. Dr. BOWRING and Mr. MUNTZ against.

Mr. DRUMMOND exposed the way in which Mr. F. O'CONNOR and the others trifled with the distresses of their fellow-countrymen. He also said, however, that he was long of opinion that our national expenditure should be reduced, that the elective franchise should be extended, and that the duration of Parliament should be shortened; and he was resolved not to allow the question of the Charter to pass with some foolish motion, but to test the sense of the House substantially upon the matters contained in it.

Mr. BRIGIT, Mr. J. O'CONNELL, Mr. S. CRAWFORD, and Mr. WAKLEY promised the bill their determined opposition.

Lord J. RUSSELL declared that, unless it might be some verbal amendment, there was no part of the bill that he would consent to alter in committee. He defended the bill on the ground of necessity. The present state of excitement and fear, and the violent and flagrant speeches made in Ireland and in this country, which appeared daily in the newspapers, more than justified this measure, in order to put an end to this excitement and alarm, and to punish those who were urging the working classes to levy war against the institutions of the country, whereby those same working classes would be the severest sufferers. The noble Lord denied that it was the strict duty of Government to arrange the relations between landlord and tenant, or between the employers and the employed; but it was the strict province of Government and of Parliament to see that landlord and tenant, employer and employed, should be protected by the law. The noble Lord contrasted what the probable state of the metropolis would be in, had the incentives to outbreak been that day successful, with what it was, and paid a glowing tribute to the staid, the majestic, the admirable conduct of the great majority of the people, who, owing to their attachment to the institutions of the country, to their obedience to the laws, and to their respect for the force at the command of the Government, had so perfectly preserved the country from anarchy and bloodshed.

Mr. HORSMAN supported the second reading of the bill, and referred to the conduct of Mr. Pitt, who had consented to strike the words “advised speaking” out of the Act of 1796, as a precedent for the Government to imitate on this occasion.

The O'GORMAN MAHON and Mr. HINDLEY made a few remarks, and the House divided—

For the second reading	452
Against it	35
Majority for the second reading	417

The Bill was read a second time; and the standing orders having been suspended, Sir G. GREY moved the commitment of the bill.

Mr. HUME opposed it, and moved that the bill be committed that day week. Ultimately the House went into Committee *pro forma* on the bill, in order to allow of some verbal amendments. On the motion that it be substantially committed on Tuesday at twelve, the House divided—

For the motion	230
For Mr. Hume's amendment	33
Majority against the amendment	197

A motion was then made for the adjournment of the House, and another division was taken—

For the adjournment of the House	26
Against it	228
Majority	202

Another division on the motion for the adjournment of the House took place—

For the adjournment	24
Against it	213
Majority	189

The commitment of the bill was finally fixed for Tuesday at twelve. The House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.—The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE laid upon the table a bill for the registration of aliens; giving notice at the same time that he would on Thursday move the suspension of the standing orders, to enable the bill to pass that evening through all its stages.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Lord BROUGHAM then moved for copies of correspondence relating to present and recent transactions in the north of Italy, in doing which he severely censured the conduct of the King of Sardinia in his invasion of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. He also animadverted upon the conduct of the Pope in giving the primary impulse to a movement which might have enhanced his own popularity, but which would yet prove injurious to his own interests, whilst it had already perilled the peace of Europe. The noble and learned Lord then adverted at some length to the present condition of France, pointing out what he conceived to be the evils of the establishment of a republican government in that country, which he unfavourably compared with the government of the country under its “late constitutional Prince.” The experiment of a Republic, however, was now inevitable in that country. Such experiment need not be regarded with great apprehension in this country, there being much more to be dreaded from what was occurring in the north of Italy than from passing events in France.—The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE observed that her Majesty's Government had earnestly advised the King of Sardinia to abstain from all interference in the affairs of Lombardy—a course which, although it had not prevented, had, he believed, delayed the steps which his Sardinian Majesty had taken. Since the invasion of Lombardy had occurred, the regret of the British Government had been expressed that such an event had taken place. As to the correspondence sought to be produced, there were portions of it which it would be prejudicial to the public service yet to make public. He had no objection, however, to lay an abstract of it on the table.—The motion was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

SECURITY OF THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to go into Committee on the Crown and Government Security Bill,

Mr. F. O'CONNOR opposed the motion, but would not press his opposition to a division.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD, however, divided the House against the motion.

The result was that the question was carried by a majority of 321 to 19.

The House then went into Committee, and the two first clauses were agreed to.

The third clause was also agreed to down to the words “by open and advised speaking,” on which

Mr. HORSMAN rose to propose their omission from the clause.

Sir G. GREY said he would not then proceed further with the bill, it being four o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

In the evening sitting,

Mr. B. COCHRANE gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the recovery of small debts.

Captain RUSHOUT moved a new writ for the borough of Bewdley.—Sir J. HANMER moved as an amendment that the return for Bewdley having been declared void for bribery and corrupt treating, it was necessary, as such practices were prevalent in the borough, to consider the condition of the elective franchise in that place, with a view to its reform; and that in the meantime the writ be suspended. After some discussion, the motion for issuing the writ was carried by a majority of 80 to 33.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL then moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, and to enable her Majesty to summon her Parliament in Ireland. The hon. gentleman entered at great length into the history of the iniquitous means by which the union was carried, the injuries which it had inflicted upon Ireland, and the hopelessness of attempting to improve the condition of the country by means of the legislation of the British Parliament. After a lengthened dissertation on topics already familiar to our readers, the hon. gentleman stated the objects of his bill, which were, in the first instance, to repeal the legislative union; secondly, to reconstitute the Irish House of Peers; and, thirdly, to adopt means to enable her Majesty to reconstitute a House of Commons of 300 members, to meet in Dublin.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that Ireland had certainly aided in the attainment of the prosperity at present enjoyed by England, and he thought she had, therefore, a right to enjoy her share of the fruits. This she could only do by means of the Imperial Parliament; and he, therefore, would not consent to any proposition which would tamper or coquette with the question, and he would therefore oppose the motion.

Major BLACKWALL said that, in the present circumstances of Ireland, he did not think that separation would be advantageous to Ireland; at the same time, it was only reasonable that Ireland should enjoy the benefits of the expenditure consequent on the assembling of Parliament occasionally in Dublin. He would therefore move, as an amendment, “That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to convene the Imperial Parliament in future, for a certain number of months in each year, in Dublin, for the dispatch of Irish business.”

Mr. M. O'CONNELL supported the original motion.

Lord MORFETH said that, looking to the intercourse between the two countries, he thought the motion would be disastrous to the united empire, and fatal to the best interests and permanent repose of Ireland.

Mr. REYNOLDS then moved the adjournment of the debate until Thursday, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

On the motion for going into committee on the Crown and Government Security Bill,

Mr. G. THOMPSON opposed the motion, on the ground that no time had been given to the country to express its opinions upon a bill which was a direct violation of the liberties of the subject. They were “sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind,” and he would, therefore, oppose the measure in all its stages, and protest against it to the last moment.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said that in the year 1796 Mr. Pitt, in the climax of his power, did not persist in retaining the obnoxious words objected to in this bill, and yet the descendants of those Whigs who opposed Mr. Pitt were now the parties who pressed forward a measure so entirely unconstitutional. He would say that certain circumstances might arise in the country when it might be necessary for the people to make war against the Sovereign, and the Whigs had given an example in the year 1688. What, again, did Mr. Fox say? He said that the only security for the liberty of the country was the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press. The more the liberty of speech was repressed, the more people thought, and the greater the danger which would arise. These were the sentiments of Mr. Fox, and he would, therefore, advise Ministers to leave the Fox Club, and become members of the Pitt Club, for they were reviving the whole Tory policy of 1795.

After a few observations from Mr. AGLONY,

Mr. F. O'CONNOR expressed his belief that Ministers were taking counsel from the ex-King of the French, for they were following his conduct, and he warned them to beware of the consequences.

Mr. P. HOWARD would reluctantly support the third clause of the bill, but hoped it would undergo some modification in Committee.

Mr. REYNOLDS said if they destroyed liberty of speech they would increase discontent and sedition, and juries would be unwilling to convict. If they passed this bill they would give strength to the discontented in Ireland, and would increase the power of the leaders of the Irish people. After this bill passed, a common informer might make an inflammatory speech at a meeting, and every man at that meeting would be thereby committed. (Cries of “No, no.”) He would say yes, yes; for by the sixth clause it was enacted that any person attending a public meeting where treasonable language was used would subject himself to two years' imprisonment.

Mr. HUME thought that Ministers ought to say at once whether they were prepared to fling to the winds the principles of Mr. Fox, and to adopt those of Mr. Pitt. If the noble Lord thought the peace of the country in danger, why not take his bill for a limited period?

Lord J. RUSSELL said we were now living in times when persons thought it right to call councils and confederations, in which they declared that war ought to be made against the Sovereign, and in which they advised the people to arm, declaring that the military could not withstand them. In such times, he believed he only spoke the sentiments of the whole country, in saying that precautions against traitors became necessary in order to prevent the country from being deluged in blood. (Great cheering.) Under such circumstances he would blush to be so in awe of Mr. Fox and his principles, as to hesitate to come forward with measures which he believed to be necessary precautions. With respect to the objections raised against the words “open and advised speaking,” he had to remind the House that that portion of the bill was temporary. The bill had been introduced under a deep conviction that the peace of the country was worth preserving, and that its monarchy and institutions were not to be lightly given up. (Continued cheering.)

The House then went into committee, and

Mr. HORSMAN moved as an amendment to the third clause the omission of the words “open and advised speaking.”

Mr. MARTIN supported the amendment, contending that no reliance could be placed upon evidence as to the accuracy of words spoken, even when taken down by short-hand writers in a quiet court of law, much less at a noisy public meeting.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied to the arguments of Mr. Martin.

After considerable discussion, in which Mr. Aglionby, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Hume, Mr. M. O'Connell, and Mr. Wood took part,

Lord J. RUSSELL moved, as it was nearly six o'clock, that the chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The House accordingly resumed.

A discussion then arose upon a proposition of Sir G. Grey that the House should meet at twelve o'clock on Thursday, which discussion was carried on until six o'clock, the hour when the house is compelled by the standing orders to adjourn on Wednesdays. The result was that the motion fell to the ground, and the did not meet until the usual hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill each passed through committee, and were duly reported.

REMOVAL OF ALIENS BILL.—This bill, the object of which is to give the Government the power of deporting from these realms any foreigner whose presence in the country might be objectionable, was, after some discussion, read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

* See Francis's “History of the Bank of England,” vol. 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NATIONAL PETITION.

Mr. THORNLEY brought up the report of the Committee on Public Petitions, which stated that, upon the 26th of November last, a Committee was appointed to report to the House the number of signatures attached to all petitions presented to that House, and that they had felt it their duty to make a special report to the House upon the subject of the National Petition, presented on the 10th of April by the hon. member for Nottingham, signed by subjects of the British Crown. The Committee attached the utmost value to the right of petitioning, and to the exercise of that most important privilege by the subjects of this realm, and felt deeply the necessity of preserving the due exercise of such privileges from abuse, and having also a due regard to the importance of a petition so very numerously signed, had made that petition the subject of their present report. They felt bound, in the discharge of their duty, to represent to the House that with respect to that petition there had been a gross abuse of that privilege. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Member for Nottingham, upon presenting the petition, had stated that the petition was signed by 5,706,000 persons. Upon the most careful examination of the number of signatures in the Committee, with the assistance of thirteen law-stationers' clerks, who acted under the superintendence of the various clerks of the Committee, the number of signatures attached to the petition does not, in the opinion of the Committee, exceed 1,975,496. (Hear.) It is further found, that a large number of the signatures were consecutively written by the same hand. It was also observed that a large number of the signatures were those of persons who could not be supposed to have concurred in its prayer; among those were the name of her Majesty, signed Victoria Rex, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, &c. &c. There was also noticed a large number of names which were evidently fictitious, such as "Pugnose," "Longnose," "Flatnose," "Punch," "Snooks," "Fubbs," and also numerous obscene names, which the committee would not offend the House or its dignity by repeating, but which evidently belonged to no human being. (Hear, hear.)

Upon the motion that the report do lie upon the table, a somewhat angry and personal discussion arose, in which Mr. CHURCH was very severe in his censure of the conduct of Mr. O'Connor, in alleging that upwards of five millions of signatures had been attached to the petition.

The motion was then agreed to.

ARREST OF MR. F. O'CONNOR.—At the conclusion of the discussion Mr. F. O'Connor left the House; and a hostile meeting between him and Mr. Cripps having been presumed likely, in consequence of the personal nature of what had passed, Mr. O'Connor was, on an order of the House at a late period of the evening, taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, but was subsequently released, and a reconciliation with Mr. Cripps effected.

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND).—A motion for a Committee of Inquiry on this subject occupied the House during the latter part of the evening. It was, after a tediously long discussion, agreed to.—Adjourned.

NEW REGISTERED RING-BRACELET.—This unique specimen of ornamental work may be adapted, at the pleasure of the wearer, to the two-fold purposes of a Ring and Bracelet. First, it is a handsome ring; and by pressing a spring in which the stone is set, it forms a line of eight octagonal rings, or a bracelet, of which the gem forms the snap. This ingenious novelty in *bijouterie* is the invention of Messrs. French and Sons, of Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell.

THE CONWAY TUBULAR BRIDGE.—The Conway tube, 1300 tons weight, was raised fourteen feet on Monday morning, and is now within eight inches of its permanent level. The presses raised this weight at the rate of twelve feet per hour, and acted perfectly. Only ten men are engaged in the operation, which was performed during a storm of hail, and conducted by Mr. Edwin Clark, assistant engineer to Mr. Robert Stephenson at Conway.—(A series of interesting illustrations of this stupendous work, with descriptive details, was given in our Journal for March 11.)

THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

The long-expected "monster meeting" of the Chartists on Kennington Common, and their procession with a petition to the Legislature in favour of "the people's Charter," took place on Monday last. Notwithstanding the fineness of the morning, during which a hot and brilliant sun shone forth, the demonstration was in every respect a failure, when measured by the standard of the vauntings and grandiloquent sayings of the delegates at the Convention during the preceding week. As the speeches of those gentlemen had led the public to anticipate some serious disturbance of the peace of the metropolis, the Government and the civil authorities had made extensive and well-arranged preparations to suppress effectually any violation of order or tranquillity, should such be attempted. However, the interference of the authorities was not called for; the brave Chartists, notwithstanding all their blustering about physical force, having given most satisfactory proof of their belief in the propriety of the sentiment, that "discretion is the better part of valour." The nature of the day's proceedings, of which we furnish some graphic illustrations, was, it will be seen, very ordinary and common-place.

The delegates assembled at nine o'clock in the morning at their usual place of meeting, the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square. A large number of persons had gathered round the entrance to the institution, and considerable excitement was manifested in the neighbourhood. Many of the members and their partisans wore rosettes of red, green, and white—the colours of the Convention. Mr. F. O'Connor not having arrived at nine o'clock, Mr. Reynolds was called to the chair.

Mr. Doyle, the secretary, said, that a communication had been received from Scotland-yard, stating that the Commissioners of police were instructed to inform Mr. M'Grath, that the petition would be allowed to be taken to the House of Commons; but that no procession would be allowed to take place, or be permitted to proceed through the streets of the metropolis: he observed that he considered that to be a strange way of managing matters in the nineteenth century.

Mr. West then addressed the assembly, enjoining them to proceed with the procession at any risk. Technically, Government would not allow it to take place, but, practically, they would be compelled to do so. They would carry their petition down to the House of Commons, and if the procession followed them to Kennington-common they would hold their meeting there. They would then give instructions to the people not to come in collision with the authorities, or give an opportunity to the Government to have a bloody slaughter among them—for he knew that they only wanted the smallest excuse for doing so. They (the Chartists) were for peace; but if the Government were for blood, he said the cup should be filled for them brimming full, and they should be allowed to drain it to the last dregs.

Mr. O'Connor (who had entered during the latter portion of Mr. West's observations, and taken his place in the chair, from which Mr. Reynolds retired) said that that being the last morning the Convention would sit before the presentation of the petition, he would make a few observations to them. He would assure them that he had nothing that he had ever said or done to them to retract. If, indeed, he was to withdraw anything, he would be a most unfit and improper person for a movement of the kind. Therefore he cautioned them now, as he had cautioned them before, that their position was one of opposition to the Government; and he said now, as he had said before, that if it was not for certain persons out of the Convention, England would never see such a day as the one before them for popular demonstration. He announced to them that they had 5,600,000 signatures to the national petition. He thought it quite natural that the Government should, under the circumstances, place themselves in a position of defence, and he thought that they (the Convention) would do the same if they were in the same place. Nevertheless, he would go to the meeting to preserve the lives of those who were jeopardised, and that the cause which was so near and dear to his heart might not be injured. Indeed, he could not absent himself without doing a gross injustice to those persons who had confided to him a quarter of a million of money, and the responsibility of carrying on their cause; and if he did so act, the whole of his life would be stamped as one long course of duplicity and deception. But he avowed to them that he had thought over the matter during the last week, and had spent the previous night also anxiously and thoughtfully. He had come to the determination that he would go to the meeting, and take the responsibility on himself, in the event of any physical force on the part of the Government, to persuade the people not to bring themselves into collision with the authorities, for whom the smallest excuse for an attack would be sufficient. If, therefore, the procession was forbidden, he would ask them to abstain from any demonstration of the kind until he could go down to the House of Commons, and remonstrate upon such a step being taken. He put the question to them, whether they would, by persevering in the procession, do, perhaps, incalculable injury to their cause, or, by a wise moderation, strengthen and support it? It was impossible that they could get their Charter that day; but there was no doubt that the Government could not refuse it, if they only took the proper steps to obtain it. He said, supposing that simultaneous meetings and demonstrations in every part of the country should take place, and supposing that he obstructed the business of the House of Commons every day, by asking questions relative to the people's Charter, what condition would the Government then be in? The Government was now weak, and if the people persisted in the course it was proposed to take, they would only strengthen that Government by their own folly. After alluding to the services which he had rendered to the cause during former agitations at Manchester and elsewhere—having had at one time 39 warrants out against him for sedition—and after speaking of the many difficulties which surrounded him in his present post, which he could have avoided that day, had he chosen, on the authority of a medical certificate—for he was more fit to be in bed than to be present on that occasion—the hon. member proceeded to say that if the meeting itself was prohibited, it ought not to take place; in fact, they ought to do nothing which could bring them into collision with any force. He had stated in the House of Commons that he and some other men were marked to be fired at, in the event of any conflict with the authorities; he had since then had about five hundred letters from members of the police force, and other persons, warning him that he especially was marked out for slaughter; that such were the orders given. He concluded by requesting them in God's name not to proceed, if any opposition were offered to them.

Mr. E. Jones expressed some surprise at the recommendation of the chairman, and urged in strong terms the necessity, unless they wished to compromise their expressed opinions and resolves, and excite the contempt of their enemies, to proceed with the procession in the teeth of every prohibition.

These sentiments were received with great applause, and a resolution was immediately passed adjourning the meeting to the Common, as arranged.

The meeting adjourned accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT TO KENNINGTON COMMON.

During this discussion two newly-constructed cars had driven up to the doors of the institution. The one intended for the conveyance of the monster petition was on four wheels, and drawn by as many very splendid farm-horses. The body of the car was square, and surmounted by a tastefully constructed canopy. The attendants bore streamlets in the varied colours of red, green, and white, having appropriate inscriptions. The van or car in waiting for the delegates was upwards of 20 feet in length, with seats arranged transversely, in so commodious a manner as to afford comfortable accommodation to the delegates, as well as several representatives of the press. The body of the car was inscribed on the right side with the motto, "The Charter. No surrender. Liberty is worth living for and worth dying for;" on the left, "The voice of the people is the voice of God;" while on the back of the car was inscribed, "Who would be a slave that could be free?" "Onward, we conquer; backward, we fall." Eight banners were fixed (four on each side) to the car, inscribed, "The Charter," "No vote, no muskets," "Vote by ballot," "Annual Parliaments," "Universal suffrage," "No property qualification," "The payment of members," and "Electoral districts." To the vehicle were harnessed six farm-horses of superior breed, and in the highest possible condition. The marshals (designated by a silk sash of the colours red, white, and green) having announced, at ten minutes past ten o'clock, all in readiness, Mr. F. O'Connor was the first to ascend the car. The hon. gentleman was received with loud cheers by the crowd which thronged John-street, and took his seat in front of the van. He was followed by Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Harney, Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Clark, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Reynolds, Dr. Hunter, and other leaders of the Convention. The rest of that body having also taken their seats, the cortege set forth amidst loud cheers.

Passing along Goudge-street into Tottenham-court-road, along High-street, Bloomsbury, the National Land Company's office was reached, and from that building five huge bales or bundles, comprising the petition, with the signatures, were brought out, and secured on the first car, prepared for their reception. Again the cavalcade moved forward, and progressing along Holborn and Farringdon-street reached New Bridge-street, the crowd increasing the train at every step. So far the shops in the line which had been passed were only partially closed; the utmost order prevailed, though the delegates were recognised by numerous friends and adherents, and at intervals most vociferously cheered. At the Waltham obelisk the alderman of the ward (Sir James Duke) was in attendance, with his deputy, Mr. Obbard; but up to this spot not a single policeman was to be seen. The windows of the houses in New Bridge-street were filled with spectators, and, amidst much applause, the moving mass took an onward course across Blackfriars-bridge. At this time (eleven o'clock) a strong detachment of the battalion of Pensioners, under arms and fully accoutred, were observed to have just landed at the City pier, from Woolwich, and were loudly cheered by the vast concourse that now crowded the bridge. On reaching the Surrey side, the first display of the civil force appeared. On each side of Albion-place were drawn up, in military order, a strong body, in double file, of the L division of Metropolitan police, while the City police maintained the ground on each side of the bridge, which was within the limits of the City jurisdiction. This force was under the orders of Mr. Henry, one of the magistrates of Bow-street. Opposite the end of Stamford-street, a party of the mounted police, fifteen strong, under the command of an inspector, was stationed. In its passage along the Blackfriars-road to the Elephant and Castle the crowd continued to increase and hem in the vehicles on both sides; still, everything was peaceable and well-conducted. At the Elephant and Castle a new mass joined in the rear of those who, walking eight abreast, had followed the train from the place of departure, and on reaching Newington Church the appearance of the masses was most bewildering. Proceeding along the Kennington-road the Common was reached at half past eleven o'clock. Here had already assembled the Irish confederals and the various bodies of the trades of London, who had intimated their intention of joining in the demonstration. These had taken their position in numerical order on the Common, having arrived from their different rendezvous some time previously. Each trade had its emblematic banner, and the Irish confederals displayed a very splendid green standard emblazoned with the harp of Erin, and the motto "Erin go bragh." The numbers assembled at this time have been variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000. A careful estimate, formed by military persons of experience in such computations, represents the number present, both as spectators and members of the procession, at from 23,000 to 25,000.

On arriving about the centre of the Common, the carriage in which Mr. F. O'Connor and the delegates were seated halted, while that in which the monster petition was deposited took its station on the south side, opposite the Horns Tavern.

In a few minutes after the halt had been made, an inspector of police approached Mr. O'Connor, and communicated to that gentleman that the Police Commissioners desired to confer with him. Mr. O'Connor immediately descended from the car, and, accompanied by Mr. M'Grath, proceeded on foot across the Common in the direction of the Horns Tavern, where it was understood the Commissioners and Magistrates had assembled. A cry went forth that Mr. O'Connor had been arrested, but Dr. Hunter (one of the delegates) set the matter at rest by announcing the real state of the case. In a short time Mr. O'Connor (with Mr. M'Grath) was observed wending his way back, and his re-appearance in front of the car was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheering.

On the motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Adams, the chair was taken by Mr. C. Doyle, the Secretary of the National Chartist Association.

The Chairman having delivered a short speech of the usual Chartist character, Mr. Feargus O'Connor presented himself, amidst the prolonged cheers of the multitude, and spoke at some length in a strain of much self-laudation, and uttering many vague generalities about "Liberty," "Rights of the People," &c., and concluded by urging his auditory to disperse peaceably, as the Government had taken possession of each of the metropolitan bridges, where the Chartists could not therefore pass without a sanguinary struggle; and consoling them by the assurance that "the Executive" of the Chartist Association would convey the petition to the House of Commons, and that he himself would present it that evening.

Mr. Ernest Jones next addressed the meeting. Though he was what was called a physical force Chartist, it was useless for them—peaceable men—to engage in a collision for which they were wholly unprepared. He regretted that this meeting had not been held on the other side of the river Thames, as in that case the bridges would not have to have been passed. As it was they had achieved a victory; for they now held a meeting which had been forbidden and proclaimed down. Under these circumstances, he trusted those present would follow the admirable advice given to-day by their friend and leader; and if so, eventual success was certain.

Mr. F. O'Connor again came forward, and asked the meeting to give him authority now to wait upon Sir George Grey, and to tell the right hon. baronet that the people were determined not to come into collision with any armed force, police or military; and that they were resolved to keep the peace inviolate that day. The meeting at once responded to this demand, and Mr. F. O'Connor quitted the van and proceeded on his mission, cheered on by vehement plaudits.

From the moment Mr. O'Connor took his departure impatience and uproar began to manifest themselves in the meeting. First, the mob, which could not hear, showed signs of dissatisfaction, and then the delegates in the van displayed symptoms of unreasonableness. The tendency in the crowd showed itself by violent rushes made from one point to another, much to the annoyance of the horses in the van, who every now and then attempted to kick out. There was also very distinctly heard that peculiar cry with which the young thieves of London signal to each other, and which, mingling with the general uproar, had a very strange effect. As these evidences of disorderly spirit gathered around, speakers sprang up in every corner of the van. Three or four men, some of them delegates, others not, squabbled about the propriety of having abandoned the procession. A person named Spur, supported by Mr. Cuffey, the delegate, insisted that the petition should have been accompanied by the people until opposed by the military, and then, on the ground that such opposition was illegal, should have been withdrawn altogether. He offered to carry his proposal into effect, and a portion of his hearers violently applauded; but here some of the less intemperate delegates interfered to terminate at once and decisively a question which, if opened, might have led to very serious results.

Mr. Clark then moved the adoption of the following petition to the House of Commons:—

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of the metropolis of England, in public meeting assembled, sheweth: That your petitioners have heard, with feelings of indignation and astonishment, that, by a bill which is now before your honourable House, for the ostensible purpose of providing more efficiently for the security of the Crown and the Government of these realms, it is sought to alter the law relating to the indefinite charge of sedition, and to punish by transportation that which is at present punishable by fine and imprisonment. That your petitioners regard this bill as an attempt to deprive the people of the right of expressing their just horror at the atrocious legislation which is generally practised by your honourable House, and your petitioners beg your honourable House to stamp this infamous measure with condemnation, by its unanimous and ignominious rejection."

Mr. Kydd seconded the motion, which was also supported by Mr. Reynolds.

The meeting was then declared to be dissolved at a quarter past one o'clock, and the four large bundles forming the petition were removed from the carriage and placed in cabs, and taken in charge of the Executive Committee to the House of Commons.

The delegates then mounted the carriage, which was dismantled of its trimmings and decorations, and, with its companion, conveyed to a neighbouring stable-yard; and, at two o'clock, not more than 100 persons were to be seen upon the Common. Many of these consisted of its usual occupants—boys playing at trap-ball and other games; and, by a quarter past two, a stranger to the day's proceedings would never have guessed, from the appearance of the neighbourhood, that anything extraordinary had taken place.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATES.

During the delivery of Mr. O'Connor's speech, a deputation of the delegates, consisting of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. G. J. Harney, and Mr. West, left the car with a view of addressing the Irish Confederates or democrats, who were drawn up in military array at the south-eastern boundary of the common, headed by a handsome green flag, containing a harp and the words "Irish Confederation." "Let every man have his own country." An audience, which at one time numbered about 5000 persons, assembled here, and were certainly not the least enthusiastic portion of the crowds upon the common. Permission having been obtained for the deputation to speak from the balcony of a window overlooking the common.

Mr. Daly said he was glad the Irishmen in the metropolis had taken this first great step of identifying themselves with the body of the English democracy. His friends had advised him not to bring the Irish flag to that meeting, because

it had been taken down from the mast at Liverpool, but they were determined to stand by their Chartist friends in the assertion of the great constitutional right now at stake. (Cheers.) The Government must recognise the rights of the working classes in England, as they had been compelled to recognise them in France and elsewhere. He begged they would give a warm reception to their friends who formed the deputation.

Mr. Reynolds, Mr. West, the Stockport delegate, and others then spoke at considerable length.

THE ASPECT OF THE METROPOLIS DURING THE FORENOON.

At an early hour the City and suburbs gave preliminary signs of the approaching demonstration. The various troops billeted around London left their temporary quarters, and were posted and concentrated at various points where it was feared their presence might be wanted, long before sunrise.

The trains which arrived at the London and North-Western Railway brought several persons from Manchester, Birmingham, Rochdale, Liverpool, and other parts of Lancashire, to be present during the proceedings of the day; and there were some from as far even as Edinburgh and Glasgow. The persons thus delegated to attend the great metropolitan demonstration brought with them large rolls of signatures to be appended to the monster petition.

The rallying points of the Chartists in various localities began to fill at an early hour. The chief of these were Russell-square, Stepney-green, Clerkenwell-green, besides other open spaces in the various outskirts. The Chartists of Kentish-town, Somers-town, Hampstead, Paddington, St. Pancras, and Marylebone, assembled in Russell-square at eight o'clock. A few minutes before ten o'clock that procession being formed two and two, the whole body left the square, and went towards Southampton-street, into Upper King-street, through Holborn, into Farringdon-street, from thence to Kennington-common. A large body of special constables, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Clarke, were present in the square.

The Chartists who had arranged to meet at Stepney-green arrived there early. At nine o'clock a procession was formed, and in a short time it started, preceded by a band. To every party of 30 or 40 men there was a white flag, bearing the number of the section to which they belonged. There were numerous banners, with the words, "The Charter, and no surrender;" "The Bethnal-green National Land Company;" "Live and let Live." The men walked arm-in-arm, six abreast, with pink and white ribbons attached to their button-holes. They mustered several thousands, and, with the lookers-on, formed a large assemblage. The body was advised to keep peace and order, and the victory would be theirs. At half-past nine they marched down the Whitechapel-road, over London-bridge, to Kennington-common.

The churchwardens of Clerkenwell assembled the special constables of the parish at the workhouse, and proceeded subsequently to Clerkenwell-green, in the absence of the G division, for the purpose of preventing any riotous proceeding. About eight o'clock a body of Chartists appeared on the ground, several of them carrying flags and banners, one of which had on it the following inscription—"The voice of the people is the voice of God." There were two poles surmounted with the cap of liberty, with a tri-coloured flag and an American flag. The procession was formed two-and-two, shortly before nine o'clock, consisting of between 300 and 400 persons. It entered St. John-street, crossed Smithfield, and passed through Farringdon-street to Kennington-common. There were about 4000 persons present.

The proceedings of the other sections differed but little from those detailed above, until their arrival at Kennington-common.

The streets of the metropolis, after the various processions had passed, presented nearly the same appearance as that on a holiday. The police having been mostly withdrawn from their regular duty, and concentrated on special localities, the town was guarded by special constables, who, either singly or in bands, paraded the streets and squares, being distinguished from their fellow-citizens by white bands on their arms and by staves. Except that in the various lines of the different processions the majority of the shops were shut, there was nothing to indicate public alarm; the more timid part of the community—the female portion—had not been kept at home, for well-dressed females in numbers no less than usual appeared.

The predominant expression in the countenances of the passers-by of both sexes was merriment; partly occasioned by the "specials," who, despite the excellent and praiseworthy feeling which prompted them to enrol themselves to preserve order, did not, of course, look so well drilled or uniform as the regular police. Their varieties of stature and dress forced upon the spectator associations of the comic; neither did the union of spectacles (which some wore) and umbrellas (which others carried) harmonise with the insignia of office, or tend to lessen the merriment. Large bodies of special constables were stationed in Bridewell, the various churches, and in many of the large manufactories standing in or near the lines of the processions, and at Kennington-common—besides the police and soldiers.

All the public buildings were fortified and invested with soldiery, and the officials and clerks armed not only with staves, as special constables, but with fire-arms. Somerset House was packed with the household troops; the Admiralty was occupied with a detachment of the 16th and the Sappers and Miners; while the Horse Guards and the Home Office were taken possession of by other regiments of the line. The Treasury, the British Museum, &c., were also strongly guarded and fortified. The minor offices, as the Board of Control, &c., were also defended by armed detachments; while other measures, the closing up of the gates, barricading the windows, and strengthening the external defences, were extensively adopted. The Custom-house was garrisoned by the east metropolitan division of the enrolled out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. The residence of the Duke of Northumberland at Charing-cross, Montague-house, and the residences of Sir Robert Peel and other noblemen and commoners in Whitehall-gardens, were fastened up.

The area surrounding the fountains in Trafalgar-square was occupied by a detachment of police, amounting to about two hundred men. The special constables, in the meantime, performed the duties of the police, by keeping idlers upon the move, and preventing the gathering of knots of persons upon the streets and pavements. The parks were closed, and the entrance to St. James's was guarded by a double file of guards and the wardens of the parks, the latter acting as gate-keepers, under the orders of the military, a corporal or sergeant being stationed as commandant at each gate. Ingress and egress were immediately allowed to all persons exhibiting the "pass" granted by the authorities of Scotland-yard. Patrols of the household troops marched up and down the Mall, and officers held constant communication with the several posts. Apsley-house was barricaded, and the bullet-proof shutters were drawn over the windows. Buckingham Palace did not appear to be guarded by any extra strength, but a strong force was ready to march from the drill-ground of the Wellington barracks at any moment. The private servants of the officers were armed, as well as the regular soldiery.

In the City hundreds of spectators were to be observed at the different stations appointed to be most strictly attended to, attracted, no doubt, by the military arrangements, which to some were matters of curiosity, to others of alarm. The spectators of the Bank fortifications were very numerous throughout the day, and the soldiers, as they entered the building, were most vociferously cheered. The Lord Mayor and the Commissioner of the City police had an interview on Sunday, at the Home-office, with Sir G. Grey and the commissioners of the metropolitan police, when final regulations were made as to the course to be adopted and placed in the hands of the authorities, and throughout the whole of Sunday night the principal officers of the City force were occupied at the several stations in preparations to carry the instructions into effect. Apart from the innumerable special constables who assembled at the various wards under the aldermen, and the greater part of whom were provided with staves and armlets, upwards of 2000 of the younger "specials" were selected by the aldermen, and placed in direct communication with the City police, under the commissioner. This latter body had received instructions to take up positions at the Cross Keys, in Gracechurch-street, the Royal Exchange, which was placed at the complete disposal of Mr. Harvey, and Bridewell Hospital, and as they mustered at the several places of appointment, they were immediately marshalled into bodies of 100 each, and again subdivided into twenties, and followed under the command of captains and sergeants of their own selection, with inspectors of the City police force controlling the whole. At eleven o'clock the police and special constables marched in large bodies to the three bridges, and took up their stations there in immediate communication with the metropolitan constables, who attended at each in great numbers.

About 300 gentlemen of the Stock Exchange were sworn in special constables, 100 of whom attended under their respective leaders in the Royal Exchange, from whence they were marched to Blackfriars-bridge. On their return to the Stock Exchange, "God save the Queen" was sung by the whole house; and shortly afterwards, Mr. Hutchinson, the chairman of the committee, announced publicly the thanks of the Lord Mayor for their services, which was received with hearty cheers.

BLACKFRIARS.

The bridges were the chief points of defence, of which Blackfriars-bridge appeared to be a sort of centre, as it had the strongest force. The proceedings in its neighbourhood were nearly as follows:—

By ten o'clock a considerable crowd had collected in Farringdon-street and New Bridge-street, and at the point where Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill join this line of street. The stable-yard of the Rose Inn, in Farringdon-street, had previously been occupied by a body of cavalry. Special constables were also mustered in great force by the authorities of the ward, but kept out of sight. Soon after ten the crowd assumed a "processional" shape, and by half-past ten began to pass over the bridge. Men who had been talking together in groups joined arm-in-arm, and the march commenced. From half-past ten till half-past eleven one continuous stream of people crossed the bridge—the pavement on the east side being occupied by the more systematic procession, and the roadway being thronged by a closely-packed body. At the latter hour vans, decorated with flags, and containing some of the leaders of the "demonstration," made their appearance, and passed on without any appearance of confusion. With the exception of a few closed shops, there were, in this locality, no signs of alarm, and no symptoms of disorder.

After the meeting on Kennington-common had dispersed, an immense crowd on their return straggled irregularly along Blackfriars-road. Upon arriving at Stamford-street, they of course came face to face with the mounted police, who refused them passage, and ranged themselves across the road. Together with these were the police and special constables. Many strenuous attempts were made by the Chartists to get across the bridge. As fresh numbers arrived from Kennington-common, those in advance were pushed forward, but were immediately driven back by the horse-patrol without drawing their sabres. The metropolitan police made use of their staves, and, from time to time, repulsed the crowd, which grew thicker and thicker every minute. In about an hour and a half, however, the mob, which, by this time, reached as far down as Rowland Hill's Chapel, made many vigorous attempts to force their way through; and,



THE MEETING ON KENNINGTON-COMMON.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE.

notwithstanding the cool steady courage of the police, the latter were, at intervals, separated. The special constables at these times were very roughly handled, a great many of them having their hats broken and being deprived of their staves. Showers of large stones were every few minutes thrown on the bridge, and the police received many severe blows, but gave more than equivalent in return with their batons. A great number of men who were seized by the police for throwing stones were rescued, and the yells and shouts were deafening. At half-past three o'clock the pressure of the concourse was so great that the line of police was forced, and a great many of them carried with the throng over the bridge, holding their staves up as they were borne along. On the City side of the bridge a great many arrests were made, and the mob, which seemed inclined for a minute to make a stand, were uniformly repulsed by the horse patrol, the sight of whose drawn sabres, wielded over the heads of the mob, soon put the more noisy and impudent to flight. Both on that and the other side of the bridge there were numbers of men with their heads bleeding, who were led away by their friends.

WATERLOO-BRIDGE.

Waterloo-bridge—thanks to its toll—would, but for the police, have presented the same peaceful appearance as on other days. The toll-bars were guarded by companies of the force, while the seats over the piers were occupied by their comrades, either lounging, or sleeping, or eating, or enjoying the pleasures

of a pipe. Could they have been seen by their busy brethren on the next bridge, they would have been much envied.

HUNGERFORD-BRIDGE.

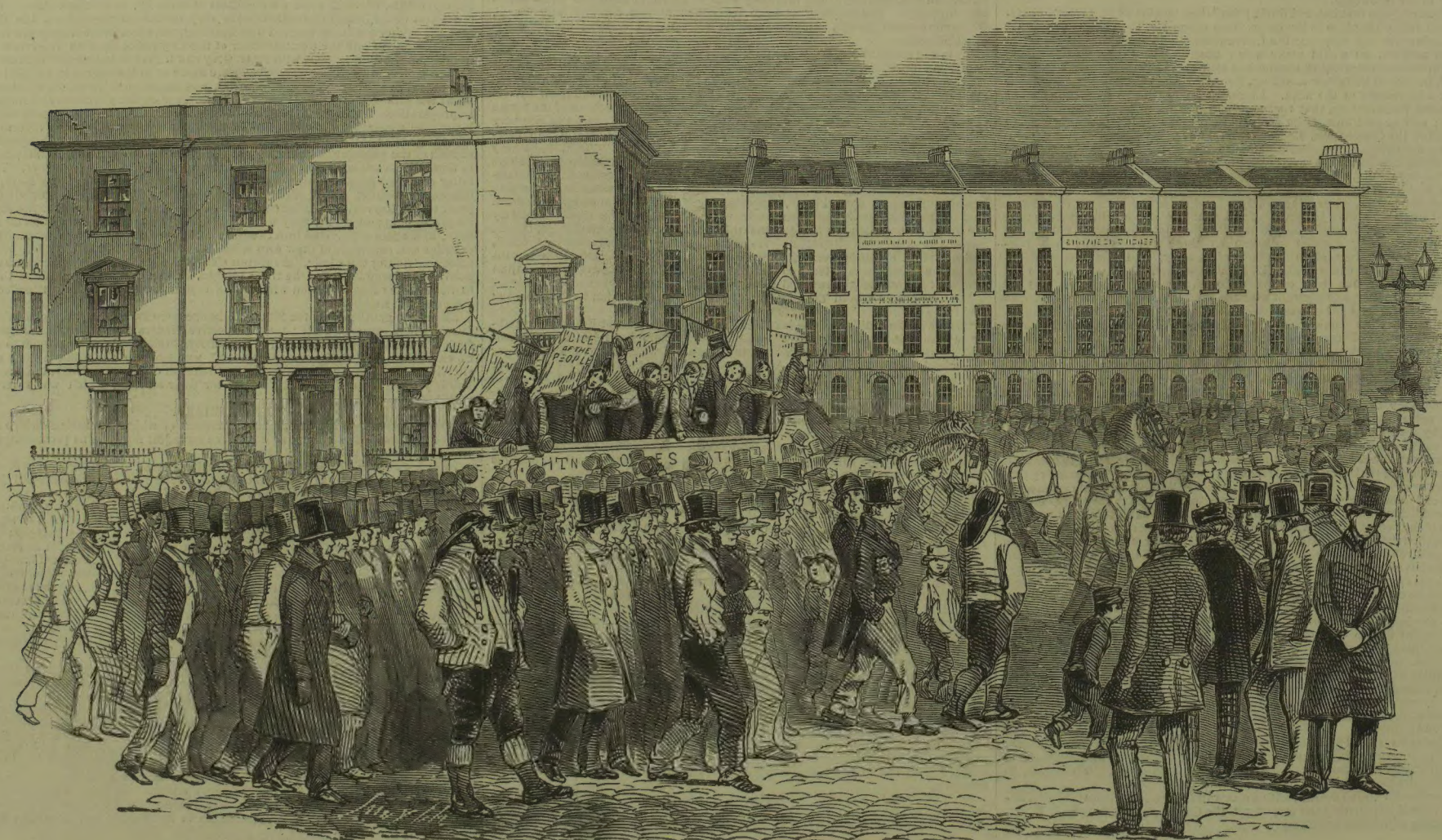
The toll of the Charing-cross-bridge seemed, also, to have a protective influence over it. It was quite quiet.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

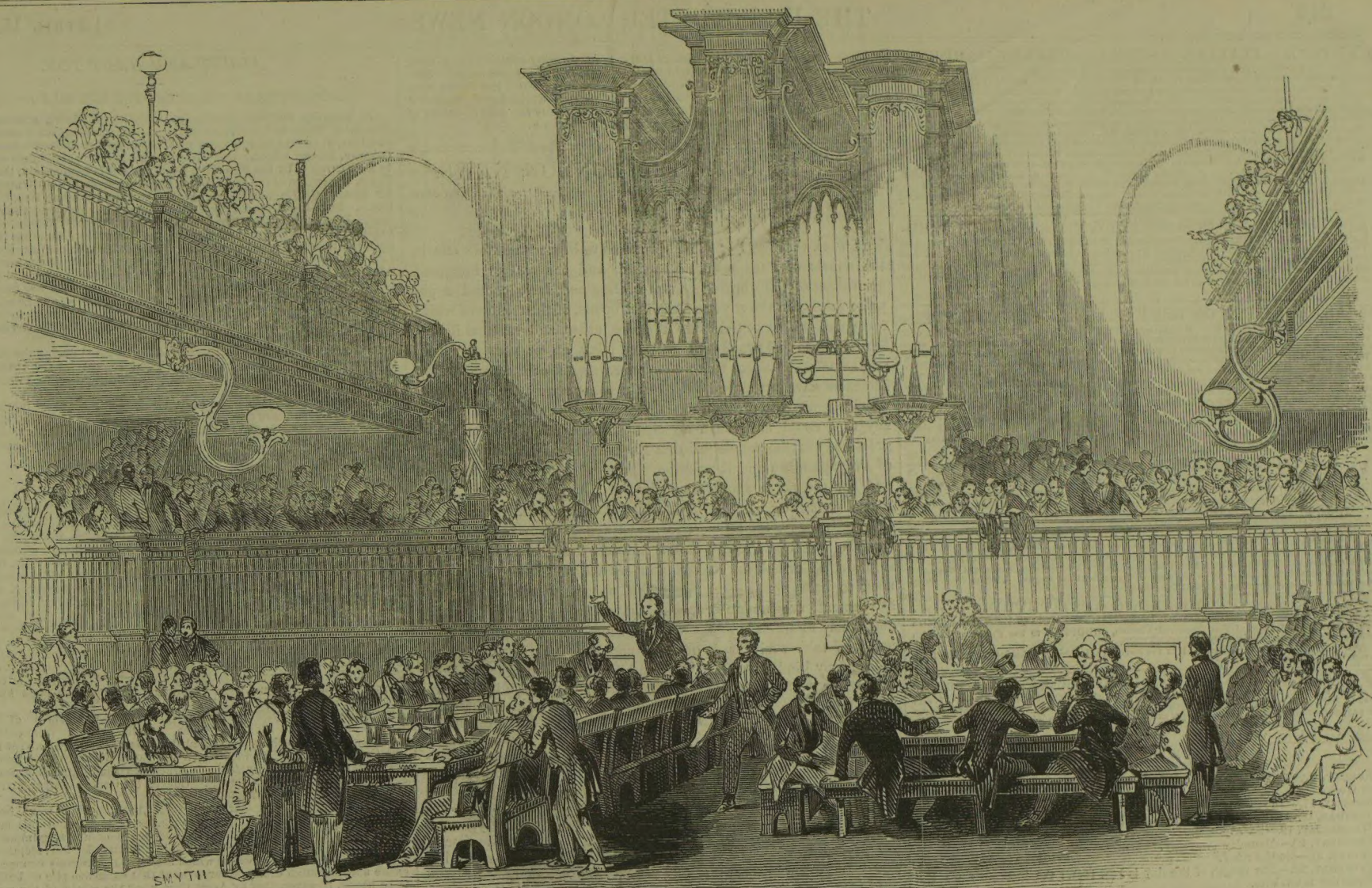
Westminster-bridge, being that over which the gigantic petition was threatened to be drawn in procession, was filled with the bustle of mounted and foot police.

At an early hour in the day crowds of persons had assembled in its neighbourhood, and in that of the House of Commons, to await the arrival of the procession, which was expected to cross the bridge from Kennington-common. Up to twelve or one o'clock very little preparation appeared to have been made for their reception. But as the day wore on and the crowd became more dense, the police might be observed walking about in large bodies, and compelling the people to "move on"—a command which was obeyed sometimes with an ill grace, but in no case with any manifestations which resulted in a breach of the peace. This bridge, it was supposed, would be the scene of any collision which might take place. The report, however, which had been set afloat respecting artillery, &c., appeared to be totally unfounded, for there was no appearance of

anything of the kind. Bills were posted on the bridge, warning the public not to assemble there in large numbers, as it was apprehended that the wooden hoarding which supplies the place of the former stone balustrade would give way on a pressure of a nature by no means inconsiderable. The public, however, which always considers itself the best judge of matters connected with its own safety, treated the warning with a degree of contempt, which was manifested by the increased density of the crowd upon the prohibited spot. Shortly before two o'clock the police began to emerge from their hitherto inglorious state of inactivity. A troop of the horse patrol proceeded on to the bridge, and set about the somewhat arduous task of clearing it. Stationing themselves at the foot of the bridge, on the Surrey side, they succeeded in driving the mass inch by inch, and step by step, completely to the other end. At the corner of Bridge-street there were several additional bodies of the force to receive them, so that the majority had no resource but to escape up Parliament-street, the road to the House being efficiently guarded. A considerable number, however, still continued to occupy Bridge-street. They consisted principally of idlers and bad characters, having no political object in view, and being employed for the most part in the indulgence of various little popular pleasantries at the expense of the police and the special constables, the latter being especially victimised in this manner. Thus the time passed away, until the arrival of



PART OF THE PROCESSION.—SKETCHED AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.



THE CHARTIST CONVENTION, JOHN-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

THE PETITION.

which took place shortly before three o'clock. The demonstration was not very strong or alarming in its appearance. It consisted simply of two hackney cabs, containing three members of the deputation and the petition itself. The latter, which consisted of several very ponderous piles of paper, was conveyed by instalments into the house, and delivered over to the proper authorities. The deputation returned immediately on foot, and was loudly cheered on its way.

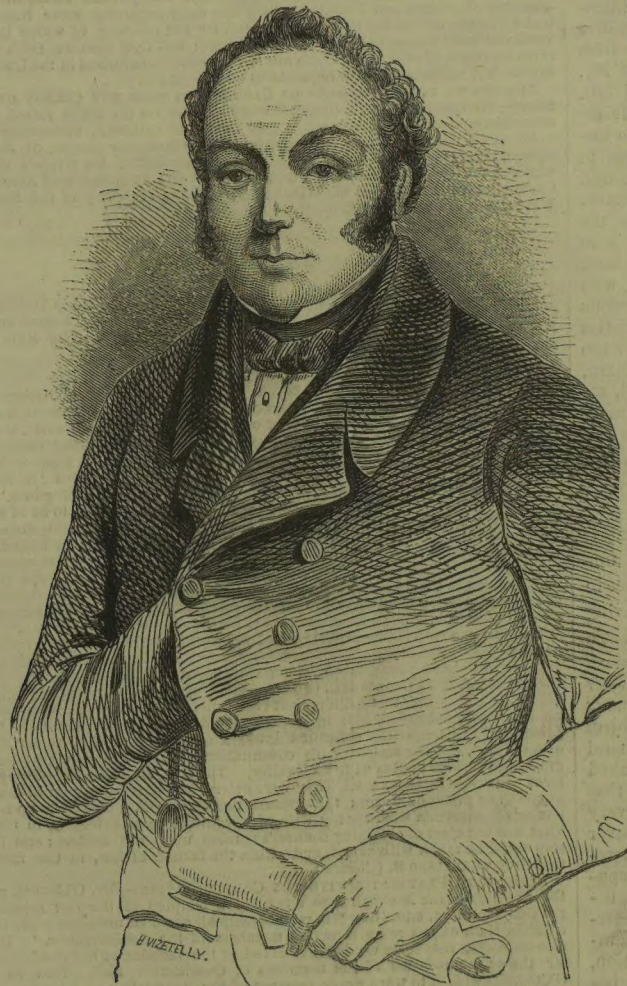
The great event being brought to a close, the crowd began gradually to disperse, and in a comparatively short space of time the thoroughfares were clear. A portion of the police, however, remained for some hours on the spot and in the immediate neighbourhood.

Except what is recorded above, there was no casualty, either arising from accident or unpleasant feeling between the executive and the public.

It is due to the higher authorities to point out, that their arrangements—with the single exception of keeping the bridges closed some hours longer than necessary—appear to have been most efficiently planned.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P.

Mr. O'CONNOR, who took so active a part in the proceedings of Monday, sits in Parliament for Nottingham. He is the son of the late Roger O'Connor, Esq., of Connerville, Bantry Bay, Ireland and nephew of the late Arthur O'Connor,



MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, MR. who resided many years in Paris, in consequence of the part he bore in the Irish Insurrection of 1798. Mr. Feargus O'Connor is a member of the Irish Bar, and has been for many years proprietor of the *Northern Star* newspaper. We shall, doubtless, be spared the detail of his services as the leading supporter of "the People's Charter." Of his Parliamentary career, it may be sufficient to state that he sat for the county of Cork from 1832 to 1835; was again returned in 1835, but unseated on petition; was an unsuccessful candidate for Oldham,

in July, 1835, on the death of Mr. Cobbett; and was returned for Nottingham at the general election last year.

A *resumé* of his political life was given so early as the 22nd No. of our Journal.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

The town of Cashel, distant fourteen miles from Clonmel, county Tipperary, is chiefly built round the southern and eastern side of an insulated mass of lime stone, called "the Rock of Cashel." The most majestic portion of this olden monument of Erin slipped or fell, a short time since. This event has created some excitement amongst the country people, especially as an alleged prophecy of St. Columbkille is in the mouths of the peasantry—that "the Rock of Cashel would fall in the same year in which a revolution would break out in England." Leaving this fulfilment out of the question, the Rock is a very interesting spot.

On this great natural platform, which rises abruptly in the midst of a rich plain, and commands an extensive view, formerly stood the residence of the petty Kings of Munster. Sir James Ware, who lived so lately as 1666, informs us that he has here seen the stone on which those potentates were inaugurated, and where, it is said, they received the tribute of their subordinate toparchs. From the latter circumstance the name of the place has been derived, *cash-iol* being interpreted by some "the stone of tribute;" but *cash-iol* seems to be an original Celtic word, the same in all respects with the castle or *dun* of the chieftain on its summit. A roll or schedule of the tribute payable here is still preserved; and the enumeration of the different articles of use and luxury which formed the rude substitute for rent is sufficiently curious—arms, clothing, provisions, live stock, and slaves, both male and female, being the dues ordinarily specified.

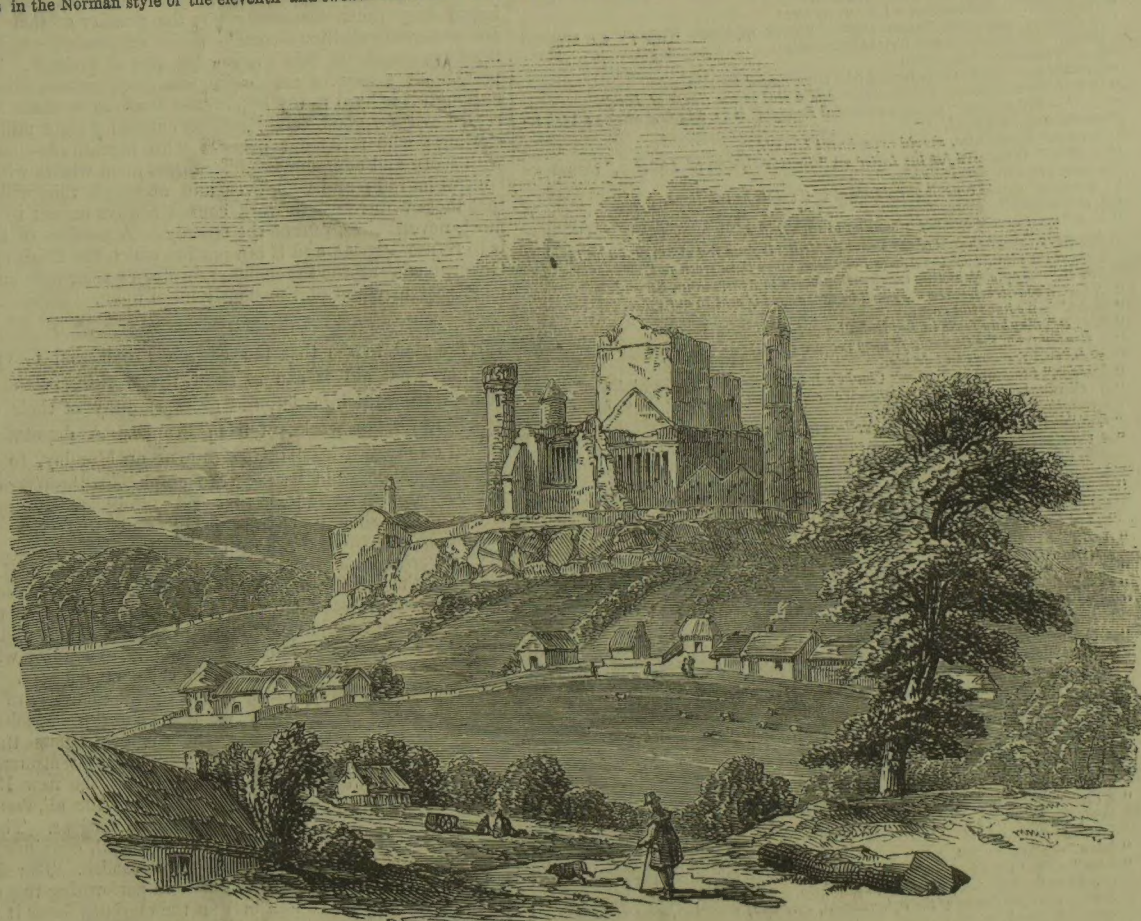
substitute for the male and female, being the dues ordinarily specified. 1st. The summit of the rock, as our Illustration shows, is crowned with a pile of picturesque buildings, which, from its commanding situation, massive proportions, and singular variety of outline, is justly considered the finest of the kind in Ireland. The structures of which it is composed are, in the words of a correspondent, resident in the county—1st. An Ecclesiastical Round Tower, in good preservation. 2d. Cormack's Chapel, a small stone-roofed church with two side towers in the Norman style of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. 3rd. A Ca-

thedral, with nave, choir, and transepts in the pointed style of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. 4th. A strong castle, which served as the Palace of the Archbishops of Cashel. 5th. The Vicar's hall and the mansions of the inferior Ecclesiastical officers of the Cathedral. Cormac McCarthy, King of Munster, is supposed to have built Cormac's Chapel early in the twelfth century; and later in the same century, the cathedral, 210 feet in length, and 170 in breadth, was erected by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick. In the middle of the last century, the chancel, which was then used for divine service, was unroofed and dismantled, and a new cathedral built in the city of Cashel by Archbishop Agar. It was remarked by Sir Walter Scott, that, as a whole, there was nothing to be found in the British empire comparable in interest with the Rock of Cashel.

Cormac's Chapel, by the way, is by far the most perfect specimen of this description of building in these islands; and it gives a convincing proof not only of the existence, but of the excellence of some works in stone and lime, exclusive of round towers, in Ireland before the coming of the English.

REAR Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier, K.B., K.C.H., appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India station, will go out overland to Bombay, and at once hoist his flag. Captain Morgan will, in the meantime, fit out the *Hastings*, 72, at Portsmouth, and join him as soon as possible. Lieut. W. N. L. Lockyer, nephew of the late Captain Lockyer, will be Sir Francis's flag lieutenant.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S SQUADRON.—The *Sir Vincent's* flag-ship, 120, Captain Sidney Colpoys Dacres; the *Prince Regent*, 92, Captain W. F. Martin; the *Canopus*, 84, Captain Moresby, C.B.; and the *Resistance*, a troop-frigate, Commander Lowe, were at Cork on the 9th instant. The *Resistance* arrived there, from Portsmouth and Plymouth, with 300 marines, on the night of the 7th. The *Amphion*, 30, screw steam-frigate, Captain W. Williams, left Cork at 5 30 A.M. on the 9th, and arrived at Kingstown on the 6th instant. The *Dragon*, 6, steam-frigate, Captain W. H. Hall, remains at Kingstown. The *Advice*, steam-packet, Lieutenant-Commander Pelch, and the *Medina*, steam-packet, Lieutenant Commander Raymond, were at Cork, having been placed under the orders of Sir C. Napier. The *Pluto*, steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander Richardson, having been paid advance, is ordered to leave Portsmouth this day for Kingstown, to follow the orders of Sir Charles Napier.



THE ROCK OF CASHEL—(FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—

The Directors have the honour to announce that the GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at the Royal Italian Opera, on TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 18th, 1848.

The programme will include Rossini's celebrated STABAT MATER, and the CONCERT supported by the following eminent artists:—Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Madame Ronconi, Madame Staudenmann, Madame Corbelli, Madame Castellani, and Mademoiselle Albouy; Signor Mario, Signor Rossi, Signor Ronconi, Signor Tamburini, Signor Marini, Signor Rovere, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Polonini, Signor Luigi Mei, Corradi-Sotti, and Lavini.

In addition to the above unrivalled artists, the Directors have much pleasure in stating that they have entered into an engagement with Monsieur Emile Prudent (the renowned Pianist), who will make his first appearance in England on this occasion.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes, £5 5s; Stalls, £2 2s; Balcony, £1 1s; Orchestra, Stalls, 10s 6d; Box Stalls, 10s 6d; Balcony, 5s; Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s; Pit, 5s; Amphitheatre, 2s 6d.

The Concert will commence at Seven o'clock. Tickets, Boxes, Stalls, &c., may be secured on application at the Box-office, and at the principal Libraries and Booksellers.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1848, will be performed Handel's Oratorio, MESSIAH. Principal Vocal Performers:—Miss Birch, Miss Dolly, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of above 500 performers. Tickets, 2s each; Reserved Seats in the Area or Gallery, 5s; may be obtained of the principal Music-sellers; of Mr. BOWLEY, 43, Chancery-lane; Mr. RIES, 102, Strand; or at the Office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall.

THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

LAST NIGHT of the LENT SEASON.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—CROSBY HALL.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th, LOVE will present his last new and highly successful Entertainment on a novel construction, with entirely new and appropriate Mutative Costumes and Appearances throughout, entitled THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING; or, The Bitter Bitten; with Love's Lenten Lucubrations, and other Entertainments, which are expressed in the bills. Welsh Harp, Roberts; Piano-forte, H. S. May.—On Monday, April 17, Love will appear at the Lecture Hall, 107, Upper-street, Islington, in his second Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributory Organs. Programme entirely different from that delivered on a former occasion. To be followed by a Zoological Concert. To conclude with a Traveler's Reminiscence, and other Entertainments.—On Thursday, April 27, at the Town Hall, Woolwich.—On Thursday, May 4, at the Institution, Waltham.—Begin each Evening at Eight. Tickets, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Book, 6d.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREE'S DANCANTS, PRINCESS'S CONCERT-ROOMS.—Last Four Nights, MONDAY, April 17, and three following Mondays, being the close of the season and termination of the present subscription. Single tickets 7s each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M.C. Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres. Commence at 11, conclude at 3. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square.

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.—Within.—The THIRD CONCERT of this series will take place on MONDAY next, the 17th inst., in which Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, and Messrs. Francis and Kench will take part, assisted as usual by a Chorus. Miss Mounsey will preside at the Organ. Tickets 2s 6d each. Doors open at 7, commence at half-past 7 precisely.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Regent-street, having been greatly enlarged by the means of a NEW THEATRE, &c., which will contain One Thousand Five Hundred Visitors, RE-OPENS to the Public on the 20th inst., with numerous INTERESTING NOVELTIES. Open Daily from Eleven to Five; and in the Evenings (including Saturday Evening) from Seven to Half-past Ten.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS, on the payment of SIXPENCE each on MONDAYS, and of ONE SHILLING each on the four following days. Children under twelve years of age, on the payment of Sixpence each, on all days, except those of Promenades.

By Order of the Council,
D. W. MITCHELL, Sec.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 16.—Palm Sunday, or Passion Sunday; the first day of Passion Week.

MONDAY, 17.—The Sun rises at 5h. 1m., and sets at 6h. 58m.

TUESDAY, 18.—Full Moon at 2h. 31m. P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 19.—St. Alphege.

THURSDAY, 20.—Maundy Thursday.

FRIDAY, 21.—Good Friday.

SATURDAY, 22.—The length of the day is 14h. 15m.; the increase since the shortest day is 6h. 30m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 20	1 10	1 30	1 50	2 10	2 30	2 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Novice."—Follow the Dictionary.

"A. H."—We have not room for the lines.

"Lean."—The agreement is in proper form.

"A Subscriber."—Should read the advertisements of ships for Australia.

"A Neglected Genius."—Burford.—We only know of a Treatise on Painted Glass, 2 vols. 8vo., 30s.

"D. M. F."—We have not room for riddles.

"Longinus."—Norwich.—The only Pension List to be relied on is to be found in the Parliamentary Returns.

"Sigma."—See Capt. Munday's "Journals of the Rajah of Sarawak," just published by Murray.

"B. E."—The "Lines to Lamartine" will not suit.

"A. Z."—Liverpool.—In the action of Buan v. Lind, the verdict for plaintiff was £2500.

"W. R."—Kettering, may purchase the last Census for 1s., at our office.

"J. H."—near Whalley.—Received.

"F. L."—Cumberland Market.—Limited Monarchy.

"Pauline B."—Demandes à MM. Dulau, Soho-square.

"V. V."—will, perhaps, send the M.S.

"J. J."—Birmingham.—Declined.

"Vectis."—Ryde.—The lines are from Hudibras.

"D. D."—Tralee.—Any working silversmith will remove the mark.

"J. E."—Dublin.—The Handbook of Carving may be had of any bookseller.

"J. C. M."—Thalberg can speak English, although not very fluently.

"M. L."—Liverpool.—Balfie is an Irishman. He was born at Cork in 1805.—Miss Miran is married to Garsten, the tenor singer.

"Wicked One."—Lamartine's name is accented Lamartine.

"An anxious Inquirer."—Chester, is recommended to read the pamphlets published on Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

"Thos. M.K."—Monarchical is the correct term.

"A Country Subscriber."—See Cliffe's "Book of South Wales," an excellent guide. We have not room for the illustrations.

"Z. Z."—can recover by action.

"A."—Father Mathew is in receipt of a Government pension.

"C. T. L."—The Bishop of Manchester has a seat in the House of Lords.

"G. F."—The price of "Cooley's Practical Receipts" is 7s. 6d., first edition; 14s., second edition, enlarged.

"H. de S."—Manchester, should experiment himself.

"A. B. F."—is thanked for the Letter on "Rettie's System of Lighting," though we cannot print it.

"Partridge" should consult our Journal of the date he mentions.

"J. K."—Yes.

"A. S."—must excuse our not attending to such trifles.

"Flappers."—The height of the Venus de Medici is four feet eleven and a half inches, without the plinth; of the Apollo Belvedere, more than seven feet.

"Eva H."—Apply respecting the drawing-books to Ackermann, Strand.

"C. L."—Wood-street.—The copy will be exchanged if sent to our office.

"Violet."—We have not room.

"R. F. D."—may buy fowls in Leadenhall-market.

"A Reader from the Beginning" may recover the debt and interest.

"H. D."—A few days will decide.

"Lozenge."—Stockton-on-Tees.—"Clarke's Introduction to Heraldry" last edition.

"A Constant Reader."—Tregony.—We cannot undertake to give the recommendation.

"J. E."—We have not heard of the college in question.

"A Constant Reader."—There is an edition of "Prince's Parallel History," in three vols. 8vo., at three guineas. "Wheatley on the Book of Common Prayer" may be bought for 3s. 6d.

"R. G. H."—Margate.—Gutta Percha is a pure Malayan name; gutta meaning the gum, and percha the particular tree. The ch is not pronounced hard, like a k, but like the ch in the English name of the fish perch.

"R. B."—Kinsale.—The Narrative of the Revolution, large View and Key, may be purchased, in a wrapper, for 2s.

"H. J. E."—Norfolk.—Write to the proprietor of the exhibition.

"Inquirer and Clericus."—Durham.—We cannot spare time.

"Fulbert."—Guernsey, should apply at the General Post-Office. Q. E. D. is an abbreviation of quod erat demonstrandum, which was to be demonstrated.

"A Constant Reader."—The Celts were an ancient race, which, according to the oldest historical records, occupied a great part of central and western Europe. They appear to have been divided into two great families—the Gauls and the Cymri.

"J. H. W. B."—Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, from its unhealthiness, does not appear to have been considered worth taking, for we do not find such an event in its history.

"J. E. H."—The address of Baron de Rothschild is Piccadilly. See a Memoir of the Baron in our Journal for July 31, 1847, which our subscriber must have overlooked.

"A Constant Reader."—Apply to Troughton and Simms, 138, Fleet-street; or Doland, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, stating length of telescope and diameter of object-glass required.

"Luna."—Certainly not.

"Beta."—Your supposition of my inability to give the information you wish with respect to the expected Comet, I cannot help. Any Fellow of the Astronomical Society is in possession of the information, and will, doubtless, give it to you on application. J. G.

"P. W. B."—The Comet was seen in 1264, and again in 1556; but the observations then taken were neither sufficiently good nor numerous, to be able to calculate its return with certainty. In the last notice of the Astronomical Society are given the calculated places, on four hypotheses. We regret we cannot find room for these numbers, but they can be obtained of any Fellow of the Society. A similar Ephemeris for the whole year is inserted in the "American Almanac" for 1848.

"Filius Nimrod."—Harrisers that have been entered, forming anything like a level, were the pack fit for the field, would be cheap at three guineas per couple. Sixteen couples could be enough for two days a week; and so would two horses each for the master and servants. The expenses of such an establishment, including stable, kennel, men, taxes, and other out ceters, supposing the stud to consist of six hunters, could scarcely be under £500 per annum.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848.

THE week that has now closed promises to be a memorable one in the annals of Parliament. Chartism, and the real or imagined grievances of the working classes of England, have caused a popular display in the streets of the metropolis, of the results of which every well-wisher to the cause of peace, order, and rational liberty has reason to feel proud and satisfied; but on pretext of which, and actuated by a fear that no longer exists out of Parliament, the Ministers have introduced a bill for the better security of the Crown, which threatens to create a much more formidable agitation than any that could have been anticipated from the Chartists. The great body of the people feel that England is safe from the perils of Propagandism and Revolution. In return for this confidence, and for the noble stand made by the "ARMY OF ORDER," the special constables, on Monday, Ministers present them with a bill to repress the liberty of speech which Englishmen have enjoyed in seasons of real peril. To hold a rod over the Chartists and Irish Repealers, Lord John Russell and his fellow Ministers have no need to hold a rod over the whole people, whose loyalty and attachment are undoubted, and have been rendered doubly and trebly manifest by the events of Monday. So unwise is the policy of taking advantage of an unnecessary and fast-fading, or, indeed, any kind of panic, to strike a blow at opinion, that Ministers themselves have been half-diverted from their purpose by the urgent remonstrances of a small but determined party in Parliament. His Lordship, instead of asking for a permanent bill, as originally proposed, to render spoken words liable to the same penalties as printed ones, has consented to ask for only two years' continuance of such a measure. The concession is sufficient to show that the Minister is himself aware of the unconstitutionality of his proposal, and to encourage the Opposition in further efforts to defeat it entirely. These are not the times to renew such tyrannies as those which Lord John Russell himself condemns in the case of Mr. Muir—who was transported to Australia merely for saying that "Reform was needful," and for recommending another person to read the "Rights of Man." Indeed, it is evident from the spirit manifested in the House, and out of it, that if the measure, even as modified, became law, it will seal the fate of this Ministry, and be repealed by the next.

The discussion upon Mr. John O'Connell's motion for a repeal of the Legislative Union betwixt Great Britain and Ireland, and upon the presentation of the Chartist petition, will also aid in rendering this week a remarkable one in our Parliamentary history. Mr. O'Connell, in introducing the motion, made a temperate and able speech, which shines brilliantly in contrast with the coarse brutality of Mr. Meagher of the swords, and the ferocious lunacy of Mr. Mitchell of the pikes, and the other rabid chiefs of the Irish war party. It was well received in Parliament; but the debate that ensued, though important, was dull and languid. Englishmen, in their impatience at Irish ingratitude, sometimes express the wish that Ireland had the Repeal which her agitators seek. They draw to themselves a vivid picture of the miseries that would befall Irishmen of every class were they left to self-government, and the certain anarchy that would speedily follow it; and predict as the certain consequence, that having left Ireland to itself for a while, England would be solicited by the Irish to re-enact a Union as the greatest boon, the only real justice that Ireland expected at our hands.

But the benefits of such a lesson would be too dearly bought at such a price as would have to be paid for it by the Irish themselves; and Great Britain, in mercy to Ireland, and in real justice to all, must preserve the integrity of the British Isles. If the Irish are led astray by such ravings as those of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Meagher, it is their own fault, and on them the suffering will fall. If they will not learn, before rebellion, the notorious fact that Irishmen have every privilege which Englishmen have, except the unhappy privilege of being taxed, and that all classes of people in this country desire to see Ireland peaceful, industrious, free, and happy, they must necessarily pay the penalty of their ignorance. But not even rebellion—certain to be suppressed—will make the thinking people of this country the foes of Ireland. There is no permanent safety for us, but in the happiness of Ireland; and, although it is hard to say how a people are to be made happy, who return evil for good—eight million curses for eight million pounds sterling; who repay our benefits with ingratitude—our anxieties with scorn and contempt—our fruitless good wishes with their too fruitful hatred; and who, over and above all this, will not learn, that those who refuse to work cannot always expect to be fed, we must, nevertheless, pursue the remedy. A portion of this remedy is to refuse Repeal, and it is a portion which the British people and Government, at the immediate sacrifice of their own comfort, will most zealously and pertinaciously insist upon.

We are glad to see that the French Provisional Government is lending what aid it can to show the working classes the ungenerousness, the injustice, the gross tyranny of their conduct in expelling foreign workmen from France. A deputation having waited on the Provisional Government on Monday, to beg that a general appeal should be made to employers throughout France, not to employ foreigners, that all foreigners employed under Government should be dismissed, and that the applicants should be empowered to form a society having for its object the universal expulsion of foreigners from France, M. Armand Marrast, the Mayor of Paris, remonstrated with and rebuked them in the most energetic terms. He informed them that the Government could not interfere in private affairs, and that every citizen in a free republic must be at liberty to employ whomsoever he pleased, irrespective altogether of caste or country. He moreover told them that he blushed, both for the members of the deputation, and for the honour of the nation to which they belonged, to see the unworthiness of the sentiments they entertained towards the citizens of other nations—sentiments incompatible with the great ideas consecrated by the new Revolution, which were those of liberty for all, equality for all, fraternity between all men, and an alliance between all nations. The deputation retired chap-fallen, and it is to be hoped, convinced that its objects were unjust and wicked, as well as foolish. The Provisional Government has been somewhat slow in performing this duty; but it is gratifying to find that even at the eleventh hour it is alive to the scandal. We are not sanguine that its warning voice will be heeded by the working people, and that the latter will learn to practise the "fraternity" which they preach; but, at all events, it is satisfactory to know that efforts are at last made to cope with a brutality which was discreditable to the French name, and a practical denial of the liberty and equality of which Frenchmen boast.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

On Saturday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left Buckingham Palace in a carriage and four, at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Hon. Miss Kerr, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole (to his Royal Highness), Lord Waterpark, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Colonel Wyld, and the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay. Four Royal carriages and four followed, conveying their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the infant Princess, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Viscountess Canning (Lady in Waiting), the Honourable Eleanor Stanley (Maid of Honour in Waiting), Lord George Lennox (Lord in Waiting to the Prince), the Master of the Household, Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal), Equerry in Waiting, and Colonel Seymour (Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert). The august party was escorted from the Palace by a party of Light Dragoons to the terminus of the London and South-Western Railway, at Nine Elms, and left by a special train for Gosport. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace, previous to their departure.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert walked during the morning in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their usual airing in the pleasure-grounds.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual morning walks in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took their accustomed airings in the forenoon, on the sea beach. The Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, left Osborne.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.—The 62d Regiment of Foot, which arrived here on Friday to do duty during the absence of the Coldstream Guards in London, left yesterday evening for Chertsey, en route to Winchester, under the command of Colonel Reede. The 2d battalion of the Coldstream Guards, commanded by Colonel Upton, returned to the infantry barracks yesterday evening, from the metropolis. The four squadrons of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under the command of Colonel Bouverie, also arrived from London last evening, and took up their quarters at the cavalry barracks, relieving the Royal Bucks Yeomanry, who had been quartered there since Friday last. The two troops of Yeomanry, commanded by Major Lucas, marched from here last evening, for Amersham. The three troops of Bucks Yeomanry, which have been stationed at Hounslow Barracks, under the command of the Duke of Buckingham (accompanied by the Marquis of Chandos), are expected to be relieved this morning by the 12th Lancers. During the stay of the 62d at Windsor, the whole of the men were permitted to inspect the state apartments at the Castle, and also the Round Tower.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The Duchess of Kent took her departure from Clarence House, St. James's, on Wednesday, between twelve and one o'clock, and proceeded to Claremont to pay a visit to the Count and Countess de Neully, with whom her Royal Highness staid luncheon. The Duchess, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and the Baroness de Speth, reached Frogmore on Wednesday evening. Colonel Sir George Coupar arrived at Frogmore this morning from London.

STATE OF THE CASTLE.—It was expected that the Court would have taken up its residence at the Castle during the Easter holidays; but this intention has been compelled to be abandoned in consequence of its being impossible to render the Royal residence, by that period, in a fit state for the reception of her Majesty, from the numerous works which are now in progress connected with an entire and thorough drainage throughout that extensive pile of building. It is to be hoped, however, that by Ascot Race-week the whole of the works will be completed, so that the Court may be enabled to honour Windsor by its presence during that period, as heretofore.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Coupar, honoured the performance of the Royal Italian Opera on Tuesday evening with her presence.

The Queen was to hold a Privy Council on Saturday (this day) at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

On Tuesday, the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, arrived at Osborne.

On Wednesday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Baroness de Speth, left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at half-past twelve o'clock, for Frogmore House, Windsor. His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia visited their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge House.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

April 11.

PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—The Syndicate appointed to consider whether it is expedient to afford greater encouragement to the pursuit of those studies for the cultivation of which professorships have been founded in the University, and if so, by what means that object may be best accomplished, have issued a report, in which they state that, admitting the superiority of the study of mathematics and classics over all others as the basis of general education, and acknowledging therefore the wisdom of adhering to our present system in its main features, they are nevertheless of opinion that much good would result from affording greater encouragement to the pursuit of various other branches of science and learning which are daily acquiring more importance and a higher estimation in the world, and for the teaching of which the University already possesses the necessary means; and they then set forth the various branches of education which are not at present comprised in the University course, but which they deem requisite to be included in it.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY FROM THE CLERGY OF LAMBETH.—On Thursday last, a congratulatory address, on his being raised to the archiepiscopal see, was presented by the clergy of Lambeth, amounting to 36, to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Winchester House, St. James's-square, the residence of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, his Grace's brother, who was present on the occasion, together with the Archdeacon of Surrey, the Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, and the secretary of the Bishop of Winchester, John Burder, Esq.

IRELAND.

THE feverish state of political excitement which has prevailed in Dublin, and other large towns, still continues. The articles in the *United Irishman* and the *Nation* of last Saturday were up to their usual violent mark. The Rifle Clubs are also busy at "ball practice."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

On Monday the weekly meeting of this body was held in Conciliation Hall. On the motion of Mr. M. O'Connell the chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Arkins.

THE BILL FOR THE BETTER SECURITY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell proposed, and Mr. T. Galway seconded, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—"That we, this association, view with disgust and indignation the bill brought in by the Ministers, entitled 'A Bill for the better Security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom.' That we consider such bill, instead of answering its professed purpose, to be of such a character as the odious Six Acts of Lord Castlereagh's ministry, with the aggravation that the latter were only legal and temporary, while this is intended as general and perpetual. That we consider such bill, in fact a bill to encourage the odious spy system, and prevent all discussion of the wants of the people, whether by the press or at meetings. That we therefore express our detestation of this measure, and call upon the Repeal members of Parliament to oppose the passing of such bill by all constitutional means."

THE CONVENTION ACT—MEETING OF DELEGATES IN DUBLIN.—Mr. O'Connell next proposed, and Mr. Galway seconded a resolution, that it be referred to the committee to have a case prepared for counsel upon the construction of the Convention Act, 33 George III., cap. 29. Mr. O'Connell observed that although his father had not matured the project of assembling 300 delegates in Dublin, he had never abandoned it up to the period of his death. (Cheers.) "The Liberator" had frequently consulted lawyers of great celebrity, to fortify his own opinion, but the result of his consultation with others was that he had grave and serious doubts as to its legality. The project was accordingly suffered to remain in abeyance. They were determined never to advise or sanction any rash or precipitate act; they would act only within the law, and were anxious to ascertain whether the delegates could assemble legally in Dublin. That was the object of obtaining counsel's opinion upon the subject; and if the step could be taken with safety, and within the bounds of law, in the name of God they would take it. (Cheers.)

REFUSAL TO FRATERNISE WITH THE CONFEDERATION.—Mr. O'Connell called the attention of the Association to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Confederation, admitting "to membership all enrolled members of the Conciliation Hall, on the same terms as members of the Confederation." It was also intimated that seats would be reserved at the meeting of the Confederation for the accommodation of the members of Conciliation Hall. Now he (Mr. O'Connell) wished to warn every member of the Association against accepting that invitation, or making use of the privileges (if privileges they were) thus offered by the Confederation. (Hear, hear.) The safety of the Association consisted entirely in keeping strictly within the letter of the law, and he hoped none of its members would directly or indirectly sanction or identify themselves with any of the proceedings of the Confederation.

After some further business, the rent for the week was announced to be £52.

THE Sligo election, on Monday, terminated in the return of Mr. Townley, who had a majority of 11 over Mr. J. P. Somers, the numbers being—

For Townley	130
For Somers	119
Majority	11

SOME Orange Lodges of the north have addressed a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant, professing loyalty to the Crown and institutions of the realm.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Lord STANLEY, in placing on their Lordships' table a bill relating to this subject, took occasion to point out the evils of the present mode of conducting business in both Houses of the Legislature; according to which, the first three months of each session were passed by their Lordships' House in complete idleness, while the last three had so much business crowded into them, that most defective legislation was but too frequently the consequence. He proposed to remedy that state of things by enacting—that after a bill had reached a certain stage say the committee—if there were not time to pass it during the session, it might be taken up in the succeeding session at the stage where it had been left off. His plan, of course, only applied to the House of Lords, but he trusted the other House would see the propriety of adopting a similar measure.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE approved of the measure.—The bill was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at noon.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL.

The adjourned debate on going into Committee on this bill was resumed, and, after a lengthened discussion, the question of going into Committee was, on a division, carried by a majority of 287 to 33.

INDIA HOUSE.—On Thursday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the new Directors, elected on Wednesday last, viz. Henry Alexander, Esq., the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, Major James Oliphant, John Shepherd, Esq., Francis Warden, Esq., and Major-General James Caulfield, C.B., took the oath and their seats. Lieutenant-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., was chosen Chairman, and Major-General Archibald Galloway, C.B., Deputy-Chairman for the year ensuing.

EARLY CLOSING.—The desirable arrangement made by the City bankers for closing their counter-business at four o'clock on and after the 1st of May, is not likely to be imitated by the banking firms at the West-end. The majority of them, it is stated, would be strongly favourable to the measure, but, being unable to overcome the objections of some of their body, they are compelled, as the step is one in which unanimity is essential, to forego for the present its adoption.

MEETING OF REFORM MEMBERS.—A meeting of members of the House of Commons was held on Thursday, at 14, St. James's-square, at which it was unanimously resolved—"That it appears to this meeting that a more cordial understanding and co-operation are urgently required among such members of Parliament as are favourable to the extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrangement of taxation, a reduction of expenditure, and the general advance of Reform principles throughout Great Britain and Ireland; that Joseph Hume, M.P., be chairman; that Richard Cobden, M.P., be deputy-chairman; that Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., be honorary secretary; and that the committee have power to add to their numbers."

CABINET COUNCIL.—The *Firequeen* steamer is under orders to convey the Cabinet Ministers from Portsmouth to Osborn House on this day (Saturday).

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The hostile forces of Denmark and her rebellious Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, have come into collision. A fierce battle has been fought at Ban, near Flensburg, in which the Danes, having a decided superiority in numbers as well as in their cavalry and artillery, the Schleswig-Holstein army was defeated, and compelled to retreat towards Rendsburg.

The loss of life has been very great on both sides. The Danes entered the city of Schleswig on the 10th instant.

The Prussians have received orders to drive the Danes out of Schleswig, in order to the re-establishment of the *status quo ante*.

This being done, the King of Denmark is to be informed that, should he, in retaliation for this step on the part of the German powers, stop the passage of the Sound, the Prussian forces would immediately advance into the Danish territories, and vigorously prosecute the war.

The Duke of Augustenburgh and Prince Waldemar had left Berlin for Rendsburg, with orders for the Prussian troops to enter Schleswig. Two Prussian battalions had accordingly been directed to advance; but it is stated that they will have to await the arrival of cavalry and artillery.

FRANCE.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree interdicting exposure in the pillory. The reasons assigned for this decision are—first, that this punishment brands the offender with infamy to such an extent, that it prevents for ever the possibility of his being restored to his former rank in society; secondly, that it is dreadfully unequal in its visitation, scarcely affecting the hardened criminal, whilst it gives an irreparable blow to the repentant offender; and thirdly, because the spectacle of such exposure extinguishes the sentiment of pity, and familiarises the public to the sight of crime.

In consequence of the opposition to the Government proposal to take possession of the railways, it has been determined to refer the subject to the National Assembly.

Orders have been transmitted to the army of the Alps to hold itself in readiness to march into Italy; but it is not to move unless Austria should interfere with the States of the King of Sardinia.

SPAIN.

By the accounts from Madrid of the 7th inst., we learn that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had entered Madrid privately, and dined at the Palace, after which they returned to Vista Alegre.

M. Olazaga has escaped from the guard which was conveying him to Cadiz, and it is thought has fled to Gibraltar.

Madrid was quiet, but the arbitrary conduct of the Government was producing general discontent.

ITALY.

By a decree of the 6th April, the Provisional Government of Milan places under sequestration all the property possessed by the Imperial Family in Lombardy before the 18th of March.

The British fleet, consisting of nine vessels, arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 2nd inst.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has exhibited as great a contrast with that of the preceding week as can take place in this climate between two consecutive periods. The former week was distinguished by warm, summer-like weather, and the latter by cold, winter-like weather. The sky has been mostly overcast; rain, hail, sleet, or snow has been falling very frequently; and during the first four days the mass of air passed from the North. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was chiefly overcast till 6h. P.M., and clear after this time; rain was falling early in the morning; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air for the day was 44°, being about 2° below the average for the season. On the Monday and Tuesday preceding, the average temperature was 59°, thus, the mean temperature suddenly fell from nearly 60° to 44°. On Friday the sky was overcast throughout the day; frequent showers of rain and hail fell during the afternoon, and rain was falling steadily after 8h. P.M.; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air for the day was 41°. On this day the temperature was as low as 33°; on the preceding Monday it was 75°; thus, the change of temperature from Monday to Friday was as large as 42°. On Saturday the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 42°. On Sunday the sky was overcast; showers of rain, hail, and sleet fell during the morning, and rain was falling at night; the direction of the wind was N., and the air was very cold; its average value for the day was 40°. On Monday the sky was for the most part cloudy; during the early part of the morning there was rather a heavy fall of snow for the season, and which laid on the ground for a considerable time; during the morning there was a solar halo, exhibiting the prismatic colours; the direction of the wind at the former part of the day was N., and at the latter it turned to the South; the average temperature of the air was 41°. On Tuesday the sky was chiefly covered with cloud; some rain was falling at midnight; the direction of the wind was variable, being S.W., S.E., and S.S.W. at different times; the average temperature of the air for the day was 42°. On Wednesday the sky early in the morning was clear; during the morning there were frequent heavy squalls of rain and wind; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 52°, and that for the week ending this day was 43°, being no less than 13° nearly below that of the preceding week.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, April 6,	the highest during the day was 54 deg., and the lowest was 34½ deg.
Friday, April 7,	49
Saturday, April 8,	45
Sunday, April 9,	46
Monday, April 10,	50½
Tuesday, April 11,	52
Wednesday, April 12,	59

Blackheath, Thursday, April 13, 1848.

J. G.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF MEASURING IN HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS.—The system of measuring the work in her Majesty's dockyards has at length acquired somewhat of the force of a general regulation. The five measurers ordered to Portsmouth to obtain a practical knowledge of the details of the new regulation in force at that yard, where it was first introduced, have now, on being deemed qualified, been ordered to return to their respective dockyards, where they will have to put the new arrangement into practice. While this system governs the ordinary and regular course of duties, it holds out a fair encouragement to extraordinary exertion whenever this is required. The extra amount of work will be placed on record; and, on a representation being made of the necessity to meet which the exertion was made, it will afford a claim for a corresponding remuneration.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR THOMAS BARING, BART.

The death of this venerable and respected Baronet took place on the 3d inst., at his seat at Stratton, in Hampshire, in his 77th year. Sir Thomas married, 13th September, 1794, Mary Ursula, eldest daughter of Charles Sealy, Esq., of Calcutta, and by her, who died about two years ago, has left several sons and daughters; the eldest of the former being the present Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornehill Baring, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the youngest of the latter being the wife of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

At one period Sir Thomas sat in Parliament for the borough of Wycombe, and for many years acted as a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Hampshire. The family of Baring, which came originally from Bremen, has long held most distinguished rank in the City of London. Mr. Erskine designated but correctly Sir Francis Baring, when he styled him "the first merchant in the world." Sir Francis, who was the father of the Baronet just deceased, possessed so much influence with the commercial world, that his death, which occurred in 1810, occasioned a sensible depression in the public funds.

At the decease of Sir Francis, his title and the landed estate attached were inherited by his eldest son, the subject of this memoir, who became, also, head of the great commercial house which bears his name. The Right Hon. Alexander Baring, Sir Thomas's next brother, has been raised to the Peerage as Lord Ashburton.

SIR THOMAS COTTON-SHEPPARD, BART.

The decease of this respected Baronet occurred last week at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and, as in the case of Sir Charles Eggleton Kent, the title becomes extinct. Sir Thomas was son of the first Sir Thomas Sheppard, Bart., of Thornton Hall and Littlecote, by Elizabeth, his wife, only child and heiress of William Cotton, Esq., LL.D., of Crakemars, co. Stafford, and assumed the surname of his maternal ancestors at the demise of his elder brother, William Thomas Cotton-Sheppard, Esq. Through his grandmother, Sir Thomas represented the very ancient baronetical family of Tyrrell of Thornton, and inherited their estates. At the time of his death, Sir Thomas Sheppard had completed his 63rd year. He married, 10th Dec., 1822 (the year after his succession to the Baronetcy), Mary Anne, only child of the Rev. George Turner, Prebendary of Lincoln and Vicar of Wragley, but has left no child.

SIR CHARLES WILLIAM EGLETON KENT, BART.

This gentleman, a captain in the 1st Life Guards, expired suddenly on the 8th instant, while at barracks with his regiment, it is supposed from the bursting of a blood-vessel. This melancholy event causes the extinction of the Baronetcy. Sir Charles was born 15th February, 1819, the only child of the late Sir Charles Eggleton Kent, Bart., by the Lady Sophia Margaret, his wife, daughter of William, first Earl Beauchamp. His grandfather, the first Baronet, was Sir Charles Eggleton, of Fomham St. Genevieve, Suffolk, who assumed the additional surname of Kent in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his maternal grandfather, Samuel Kent, Esq., of Fomham, M.P. for Ipswich, and Purveyor of Chelsea Hospital.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANQUET TO VISCOUNT HARDINGE, AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

On Wednesday evening the noblemen and gentlemen, members of the Carlton Club, gave a magnificent entertainment to Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., on his return from India. The banquet took place in the spacious new coffee-room of the Club-house, covers being laid for above two hundred persons.

The company included the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Athol, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Abercorn, &c.

Lord Saltoun presided, and was supported on the right by Viscount Hardinge, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Montrose, and the Marquis of Salisbury; and on his left sat the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Athol, the Marquis of Abercorn and the Earl De Grey. The distinguished company separated at an early hour.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a Court was held for the dispatch of public business, at which the measures taken by the Lord Mayor to preserve the peace of the City on Monday were detailed in a report submitted to the Court by his Lordship. It was adopted; and thanks were unanimously accorded to his Lordship. The details have been noticed in another column.

THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF LONDON.—On Saturday a meeting of the civil engineers of London, and of some from the provinces, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, their chief objects being to obtain employment, in lieu of the Ordnance surveyors, in the approaching survey of London, and in other surveys contemplated by Government, and to form a permanent association. Mr. H. Baker was voted to the chair. The speaker alluded to the distress likely to be entailed on a large class of highly and expensively educated individuals, if the national surveys should be confined to the *employés* of the Ordnance. They maintained that those surveys peculiarly belonged to civilians, who were better calculated to make them accurately, with expedition, and, on the whole, more economically, than military surveyors. Instances were adduced of the incompetence of the latter. It was agreed that an association should be formed, united and governed by precise rules and regulations, and ready to undertake, giving sufficient guarantees to Government, the execution of all the national surveys that might be ordered. A petition is to be presented to Parliament, praying that the Government surveys might be left open to competition amongst civil engineers only.

THE FISTULA INFIRMARY, CHARTER-HOUSE-SQUARE.—The annual meeting of the Governors of this most useful institution was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern. Sir Chapman Marshall, M.P., was in the chair. From the report, which was read and adopted, it appeared from the financial statement that the receipts for the past year, including a balance of £170 13s. 9d. in the treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1846, amounted to £1193 9s. 2d., and the expenditure to £1003 2s. 4d., leaving a balance, therefore, of £190 6s. 8d. The report of the medical officers was next read. It detailed the highly successful treatment which a large number of patients have received during the past year. Thanks having been moved to Mr. Frederick Salmon, the honorary surgeon and founder of this most truly charitable institution, and to the other officers connected with it, the meeting separated.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—At a Court of Governors of Christ's Hospital, held on Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred was appointed a Governor. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to transmit to the hospital a donation of £500 on behalf of the youthful Prince, with the expression of her wish that he should be appointed a Governor, in a letter written by Mr. G. W. Anson to Mr. Richard Hotham Pigeon, the treasurer. There are now five members of the Royal Family Governors of Christ's Hospital—her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Prince George of Cambridge.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The election by the Proprietors of Bank Stock of a Governor and Deputy-Governor for the year ensuing, took place on Wednesday, when the gentlemen who are at present serving, viz., James Morris, Esq., and Henry James Prescott, Esq., were re-elected.

THE CHARTIST CONVENTION.—The Convention has held meetings during the week, at which, amongst other absurd proceedings, a resolution was carried for the adoption of a petition to Parliament praying the impeachment of the Ministers of the present Government.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning a sermon on behalf of the funds of King's College Hospital was preached by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Llandaff, at St. John's Church, Clapham Rise. From a printed statement circulated among the congregation, it appears that since the opening of the establishment, in 1840, upwards of 107,250 patients have participated in its benefits. In the course of a very eloquent appeal, the reverend prelate warmly advocated the cause of the institution, and at the conclusion of Divine Service a collection was made amounting to £59 9s.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered in London, during the week ending April 8, numbered 1008, being 99 under the average for the week. The births registered were 1340.

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN FOR BREAD-STREET WARD.—The Lord Mayor has issued a precept for the election of an Alderman for the Ward of Bread-street, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hughes Hughes. The only candidate for the gown is Mr. William Lawrence. The election is to take place in Cordwainers' Hall, on Saturday (this day). The Lord Mayor will preside.

BRADLEY, THE LETTER-CARRIER.—The postman, Bradley, who was so savagely attacked some time ago in Mitre-court, Wood-street, while delivering his letters, has been informed that the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, at the instance of the Postmaster-General, have allowed him (Bradley) to retire from the service on a superannuation allowance of £100 per annum.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.—The Secretary of the St. Katharine Docks, Sir John Hall, has issued a circular to the persons employed by the Company, thanking them for their services as special constables.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—We regret to announce the probable loss of the English emigrant ship *Omega*, 1277 tons burden belonging to Stromness, Mr. David Carrick, commander, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of January last, with 315 emigrants for New York; and also that of the *Barbara*, of Nova Scotia.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The patriotic gifts offered to the Provisional Government of France on the 4th and 5th instant amounted to 32,292 francs.

The health of Mr. Duncombe, M.P., is daily improving, and it is probable he will be able to resume his Parliamentary duties in the course of a month.

At Spielberg, in Moravia, 115 Polish and Italian prisoners were set at liberty on the 23rd of March.

The Arab chiefs of the division of Tlemcen, in Algeria, have sent 1000 francs (£40) for the wounded in Paris in the days of February.

An offer has been made to the French Government to rent the park of Monceaux, the private property of Louis Philippe, at 100,000 francs a year (£4000), for the purpose of fitting it up as a public garden in the style of Vauxhall.

The Members of the Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame de Paris have addressed a patriotic gift of 600 francs to the Provisional Government.

Lieutenant George F. Loch, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, eldest son of Captain Loch, R.N., was murdered by a party of four natives on the 12th of February last, while on his route from Rajpote to Poorbunder, in Guzerat. The deceased was in his 24th year.

The nuns of the Sacred Heart at Paris have presented the Provisional Government with 1000 francs, and those of the congregation of Notre Dame des Oiseaux have presented the plate belonging to their Infirmary.

The inauguration of the Montreuil and Troyes Railroad took place on the 6th instant, in the presence of M. Marie, Minister of Public Works.

The town of Algiers is represented as suffering under the pressure of extreme distress and a scarcity of the precious metals. All commercial transactions were suspended.

A body of Italians, about 600 in number, left Paris last Saturday evening for Italy. Places were provided for them on the railway, and money supplied by the Government.

Mr. Hudson Kirby, the "American tragedian," died suddenly on Saturday last at his residence, 20, Nottingham-place, Charlotte-street, White-chapel.

The pension of £100 per annum for distinguished services, has been conferred upon the following officers:—Major-Generals Sir Frederick Ewart, C.B., Thomas Hunter Blair, C.B., Edward Fleming, C.B., Sir J. Rolt, K.C.B., W. H. Sewell, C.B., George W. Paty, Thomas James Wemyss, Henry Thomas, W. Rowan, James Shaw Kennedy, Sir Thomas Henry Browne, and Henry Balneaves, C.M.G.

The Provisional Government of France have nominated two of their members, M. Lamartine and M. A. Marrast, professors at the College of France; the former in International Law, the latter in Private Law.

The number of houses charged with window duty in the year ending the 5th of April, 1846, was 463,018, and the net amount received, £1,764,163. The number in the year 1847, was 474,245, and the net amount received £1,788,664.

The *Watkins*, Varty, from Matanzas to Liverpool, came into contact off Tuskar, on the 5th inst., with the *Agnes*, Smallman, from Dublin to New York, and almost immediately sank—crew, with the exception of two men, drowned.

Of the twelve towns in England paying the largest amount of window-tax, Liverpool contributes the greatest number of houses, which were, in 1846-47, 10,325, and the tax received, £29,836.

The Treleigh Consols Company held their quarterly meeting on Monday, when a dividend of 5s. per 5000th share was declared, with a balance of upwards of £1300 in hand, including the reserved fund.

Alderman H. Hughes has resigned the gown of Bread-street Ward.

From Berlin it is stated that the new Minister of Finance has announced to the Diet the necessity of raising a loan to meet the exigencies of an impending war.

The Hon. Caesar Tollemache died last week at Divan, in France, in his fifty-first year. He was brother to the Earl of Dysart.

W. H. Greville, Esq., of the 2nd Life Guards, who had his leg broken last week by a fall from his horse in Piccadilly, is going on favourably towards recovery.

In Liverpool, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, the Church of St. Matthias, situate in the square in front of the Borough Gaol, was entirely consumed.

The *Aurora*, Scott, from Liverpool to St. John, N.B., arrived at Halifax, on the 15th ult., with part of the passengers taken off the *Omega*, Garriek, from Liverpool to New York, seventy of whom subsequently died from starvation.

The *Fulton*, Speight, of Baltimore, from St. John's, Newfoundland, for Boston, went on shore on the north bar of Sable Island on the 14th ult.—crew saved.

Two schooners belonging to Mexico, laden with cocoa, were captured by Captain Blake, an American naval officer, on the 28th February. The cargoes were worth 16,000 dollars.

An Envoy from the Provisional Government of Milan was expected to arrive at Paris during the last week.

The Provisional Government of Schleswig-Holstein has prohibited all the vessels of the Duchies from entering Danish harbours.

M. A. Fould, the Paris banker, has written to the journals that he has not been entrusted with a "grand travail" on the finances.

The Earl Jermyn has been prevented of late from attending to his Parliamentary duties, owing to indisposition. His Lordship is, however, rapidly approaching convalescence.

During the last few days some attempts have been made in Great Ancoats-street, Oldham-road, and Rochdale-road, Manchester, to obtain bread and other provisions from shopkeepers, by demanding it in a threatening manner.

Lord Brougham arrived in Grafton-street on Sunday evening from Paris, in which capital his Lordship made a sojourn of six days, on his way to London from Cannes.

Lord Riversdale died on the 4th instant, at his seat, Lisnegas, near Rathcormac, county of Cork.

A very excellent weapon of defence, intended for the use of parties enrolled as special constables, has been invented by Mr. Cant, of Holborn; it is about eighteen inches long, in the shape of an ordinary staff, and is formed of gutta percha. It is said that large quantities have been ordered by the Commissioners of Police.

Captain Mangles Denham, R.N., F.R.S., had interviews on Saturday with the Earl of Auckland at the Admiralty, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, to explain his plan for steering a ship when on fire abaft, or in the event of twisting the rudder head, or breaking the tiller short off in a gale of wind.

The latest news from Yucatan is most distressing. Several horrible massacres have taken place, and many towns and villages burned.

Among the "établissements" contemplated by the French Republic are baths, in which all shall fraternise, and a theatre in the Champs Elysées, "at uniform prices, which will establish the real Republican fraternity."

Disturbances and murders in various parts of France are adverted to in the journals. Among the latter is that of a clergyman belonging to the seminary of Dijon.

The rumour of young Guizot (the ex-Minister's son) having been deprived of his well-deserved Easter prize at the "College Bourbon," now called the "Lycée Bonaparte," has been contradicted.

On Monday, several meetings in support of the "People's Charter" were held in Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham, and other large towns throughout the country.

The *Barbara*, Cook, from New York to Cork, with one hundred and thirty of the passengers and twelve of the crew of the *Omega*, struck upon the north Point of the Spout, near Petty Harbour, Newfoundland; fell over on her side, and sunk the 2nd ult.: only forty persons saved, of whom four or five have since died of cold and exhaustion.

The cut-up hose, and the drawer, pantaloons, and shirt branches of manufacture, are in a good state at present, few workmen being wholly out of employment, except the "turn-outs" in the former.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening, at their residence in Carlton-gardens, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.

The Right Honourable the Speaker received several Members of the House of Commons at his parliamentary dinner on Saturday last.

The Princess Lieven has left town for Brighton.

Liszt, the celebrated pianist, has gone to Hungary, his native country, where he has been not only elected as one of the members of the Legislative Assembly, but appointed one of the Vice-Presidents.

Ten thousand workmen in Cologne and the surrounding district are at present out of employment.

A letter from Coblenz announces the arrival in that city of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and their children. The Duke went to Ems, and came back with the Duchess of Orleans, who, however, returned again the same evening to Ems.

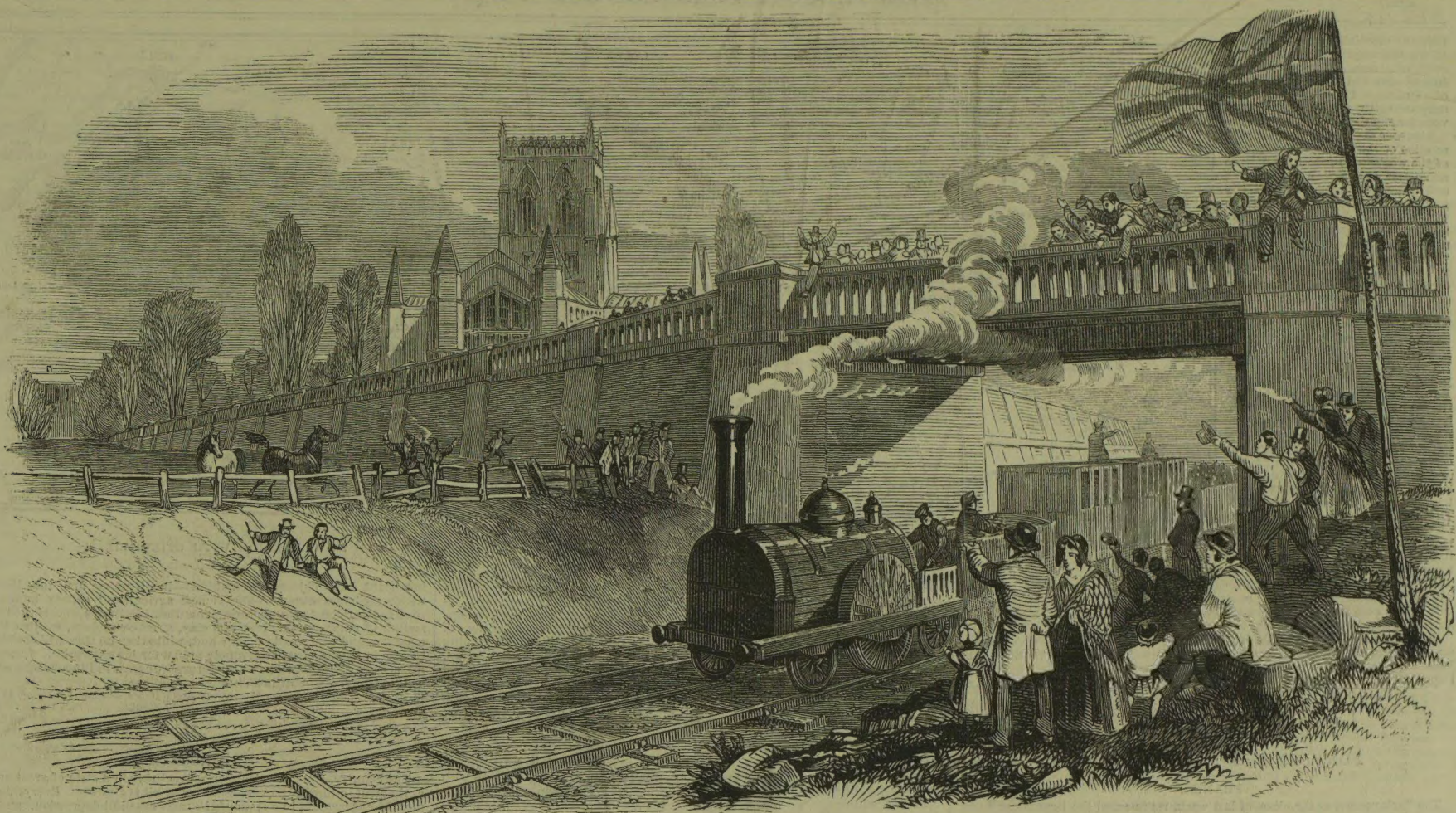
The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from an anonymous correspondent half notes for £50, "for the public account." The Chancellor of the Exchequer has also received £40 from "One who considers that he has wronged the Government to that amount." It will be paid into the Exchequer.

The *Exeter Gazette* say, "the signatures obtained to the Chartist petition in Exeter, said to be 5000, were chiefly got through the agency and personal exertions of a man recently convicted at the Castle of Exeter of robbing his employer, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment."

The *Bittern*, Foss, from Shields to Madras, was wrecked on a reef to the N.W. of Robben Island, near the Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of January last—crew saved.



THE NEW HOLLAND FERRY, ON THE HUMBER, BELONGING TO THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.



THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE PASSING GREAT GRIMSBY CHURCH, ON THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.

THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.

1. NEW HOLLAND FERRY, ON THE HUMBER.
2. GREAT GRIMSBY.
3. RUINS OF THORNTON COLLEGE.

It is a common remark that half the world knows nothing about the other half. This is true, not only of the world in general, but of all parts, and even infinitely small sections of it; true of England and of London, even of every street in London. The great works which the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway are carrying on furnish an apt illustration. Here is a great corporation, which holds docks, railways, ferries, and canals, silently prosecuting works extending across the middle of England, which are calculated to exert a positive national influence on commerce and public comfort—but there are few besides shrewd shareholders who know anything of the fact.

A bill has just passed the second reading in the House of Commons, for the purpose of enabling the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway to complete its projected improvements in the Humber Ferry, which it purchased two years ago; no one marks the progress of them, yet the work will entirely change the character of large river ferries. Forty years ago, rivers were crossed by dangerous small clumsy sailing-vessels; even the broadest ferries had no

better accommodation: gradually steamers have supplanted the sailing-boats, but they were difficult to reach and depart from. It was and is common, at present, first to attain the steamer by a boat, then cross the river, and then re-take the boat to land on the other side. This is, even now, the case on the Humber at the large ferry opposite Hull. Men, women, cattle, and merchandise are subject to this inconvenience and delay. It is like a series of "breaks of gauge." But the bill we have already alluded to proposes, by erection of piers of enormous length, to supersede this. Already, the railway has reached the Ferry on the south side of the Humber; and, instead of all the personal discomfort which our illustration graphically makes very clear, a pier upwards of 1500 feet long is extended into the river, and already in use; and an application is before Parliament to enable a corresponding accommodation to be erected on the northern side of the Ferry. The Admiralty have approved of the plans; and, as if to prove their practicability beyond all cavil, piles to show the extent of the new works, have recently been fixed in the river; so that, when all the arrangements are completed, the passage of three miles across the Humber may be made in the shortest time and with the least trouble to the passenger. The most timid lady, instead of stumbling over wet stones—slipping over landing-planks—getting in and out of boats, subject to damp shoes and their baneful consequences, will have merely to descend under cover into the saloon of a rapid steamer, and, after a journey of fifteen minutes, ascend again under covered steps on the opposite side of the river. Goods, cattle carriages, &c. will also benefit by the improvements. But not only has

the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway undertaken to improve the Humber Ferries, but they are constructing works at New Holland, opposite to Hull, of great extent, and calculated to afford immense accommodation for the local traffic, which is of a very large and mixed character. At present, there are little more than a few cottages and a way-side inn at New Holland, but we may expect that the new docks here will soon attract a much larger population around them.

The map shows that the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway begins at Manchester and terminates at Great Grimsby, at the mouth of the Humber. The bill was obtained in May, 1837, but the line was not opened to Sheffield until the 22nd of December, 1845. At Sheffield it unites with the Sheffield and Lincolnshire (bill obtained August, 1846), which passes through Beighton, Workson, and East Retford. At Retford, the main line proceeds through Gainsborough and Brigg to a terminus at the Great Grimsby Docks; while a branch, by aid of the loop line of the Great Northern at Saxelby, opens a communication to Lincoln, and from Lincoln, through Market Rasen, to the New Holland Ferries, opposite Hull—thus placing Lincolnshire in communication with all the great railway systems in the kingdom—and proceeds through Gainsborough to unite with the Great Grimsby Junction and the Grimsby Docks.

In fact, this line is fed or intersected by as many as eleven different railways, with all of which it may be said to be an amicable neighbour.

The portion of the line between Great Grimsby and New Holland was opened in the beginning of last month, with considerable *éclat* and festivity, at Grea-



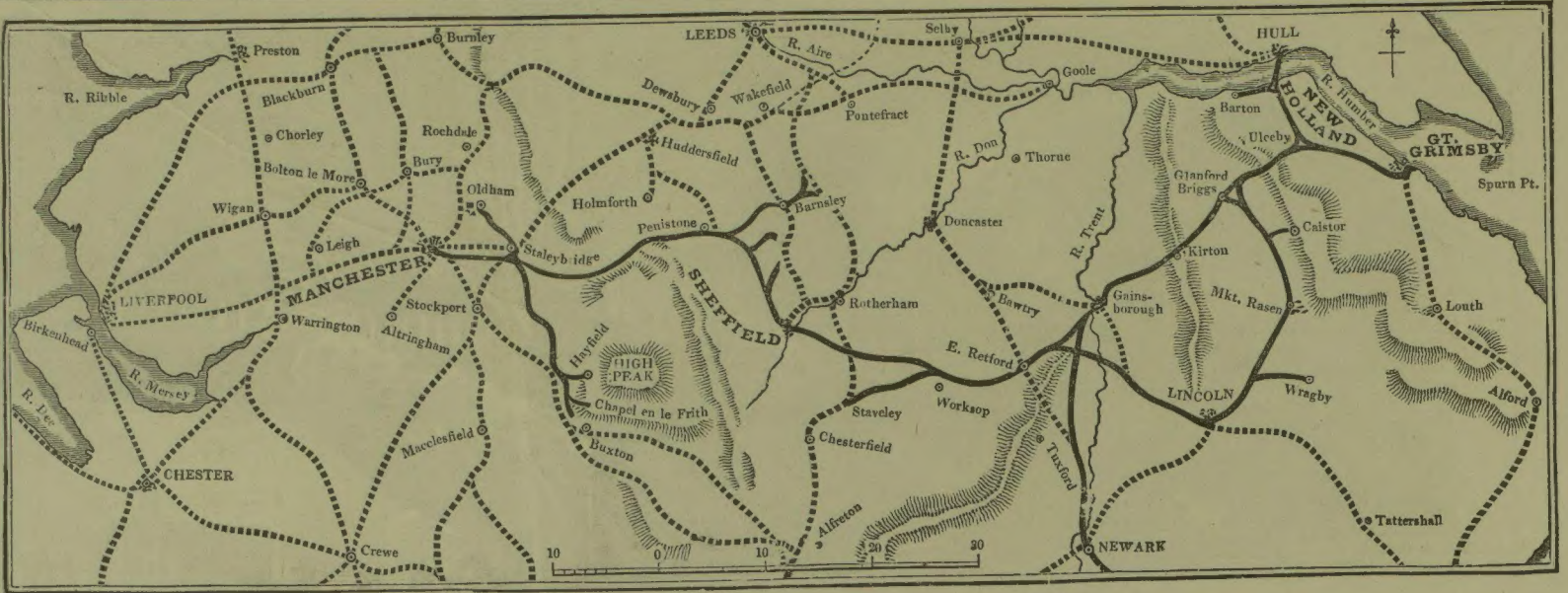
RUINS OF THORNTON COLLEGE, ON THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY

Grimsby especially; and this portion of the line passes near the hunting-seat of Lord Yarborough, at Brocklesby, and close to the ruins of Thornton College, which now only serves the purpose of a rendezvous for pic-nic parties.

Thornton College, before the dissolution of the monasteries, was one of the wealthiest of the Lincolnshire abbeys. It was founded in A.D. 1139, and canons distinguished by black gowns sought refuge and solitude within its walls: a few years afterwards the priory was raised to the rank of an abbey. Harry the Eighth visited the abbey there A.D. 1541, and the hospitality he received induced him to spare the establishment at the general suppression, and to convert it into a college. In the reign of his boy-successor, the college was dissolved, and the property was exchanged with the Bishop of Lincoln. Our illustration gives the principal features now remaining.

Of the old, miserable port of Great Grimsby we shall speak on a future occasion, when we describe the magnificent docks now in course of construction. For the present, we are content to let our artist depict the scene of the opening, whilst the locomotive is passing the old, battered Norman church of the town. The Company purchased the old docks at a cheap price, and the mere advent of the railway has increased the revenue of the Customs in four years fifteen-fold. The present docks are already overcrowded with shipping, which betokens somewhat the increase to be expected when the new docks are completed: this will be the case in about two years. Great Grimsby will then offer one of the largest, safest, and cheapest ports in England.

It has been well observed that "this is one of the termini from which there are legitimate expectations that a considerable import and export trade for the benefit of the railway will be derived. Tracing our course back, we find every important town and district on the direct road to the manufacturing districts in-



MAP, SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY, AND ITS CONNEXION WITH OTHER LINES.

tersected in such a manner that the clothing districts of Yorkshire, the hardware city of Sheffield, Manchester and its surrounding cotton villages, and Liverpool and the Mersey, in effect form the many-branched termini for Lincolnshire produce. So that, whether the farmers of Lincolnshire are desirous of drawing supplies of any kind from the manufacturing districts, or of sending produce to those largely-consuming districts, they will have, by these railways, their means of choice multiplied a hundred-fold, and be enabled to go as far in twenty-four hours as previously in as many days. Thus will great national and

important local objects be combined—the Humber and the Mersey brought within six hours' distance—the richest agricultural county united by an iron road to the richest manufacturing counties. Railways will tenfold increase the facilities for transporting lime and clay, street-sweepings, woollen rags, artificial manures, and bones and guano; and, while they do this, will enable the farmer to reap in extended markets ample profits for his enterprise. In ten years' time we shall expect a Report on agricultural progress in Lincolnshire as remarkable as that of Mr. Pusey in 1843."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers, at the close of last week, represented the Republican party as satisfied with the result of the elections of officers of the National Guard. The utmost tranquillity prevailed, but the approaching general election continued to be looked to with some anxiety.

Among the officers elected for the National Guard is M. D'Alton Shee, ex-Peer of France. He has been chosen to command the 2nd Legion of the Banlieue. In the 11th, a M. Pascal has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel. He is a journeyman printer, who had replaced M. Albert, now a member of the Provisional Government, as editor of the journal called *L'Atelier*. His competitor for the Lieutenant-Colonelship was M. Masson, a bookseller, who is understood to profess the doctrine of Communism. In the sixth arrondissement, M. Farresterin was elected Colonel, in opposition to M. Lagrange, the celebrated Lyons insurgent of 1834, and who acted a part so distinguished in the late Revolution. He had, however, over M. Lagrange a majority of only 300 out of 16,000 votes.

The following decree has been published:—

"In the name of the French people the Provisional Government decrees,—
"Article 1. In order to give to political and administrative instruction the development necessary for the Republic, there shall be a series of Professorships established in the College of France under the following denominations:—

- "1. French political law and general political law compared.
- "2. International law and the history of treaties.
- "3. Laws relating to private property.
- "4. Criminal law.
- "5. General economy and statistics of the population.
- "6. General economy and statistics of agriculture.
- "7. General economy and statistics of mines, forges, arts, and manufactures.
- "8. General economy and statistics of public works.
- "9. General economy and statistics of finance and commerce.
- "10. Administrative law.
- "11. History of French and foreign administrative institutions."

Several Professorships, rendered unnecessary in consequence of their object being otherwise provided for, have been abolished.

The National announces the construction of the Etat Major of the projected army of the Alps in these terms:—1st division of infantry, composed of two brigades, commanded by General Bédouin; 2d division of infantry, two brigades, commanded by General Baraguay d'Hilliers; 3d division of infantry, two brigades, commanded by General Magnan; the division of cavalry, composed of three brigades, under General Oudinot; the artillery, commanded by General Lecendre; the engineers by General of Brigade Morvan. The oldest General of Division was to assume, *ad interim*, the command in chief of the army.

The Parisians during the early part of the week expected a Revolution to arise out of the Chartist demonstration. Among the parties who reckoned on those results were the members of the Paris Club of Equality and Fraternity, who published a resolution, proposing a fraternal manifestation in favour of the Chartists.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree declaring under the protection of the Republic all foreigners at present employed in any way in France. A political conspiracy had been denounced to the police, who arrested a person in the Rue Bourbon Villeneuve, in whose house a quantity of arms and ammunition was found.

Two regiments of the line arrived at Paris on Saturday. On reaching the barrier, one of them was stopped by a body of the people, who declared that they should not enter the city. The Colonel remonstrated, but, finding it impossible to make them understand the reason, he exhibited the order he had received from the Government, saying—"You see my orders! I give you five minutes to clear the way; should you persist beyond that time in your opposition, I will charge you at the head of my men." The people immediately obeyed this injunction, and the troops entered amidst cries of "*Vive la Ligne*!" uttered by the very men who attempted to oppose their ingress!

M. de Ruzinsky, one of the two of Louis Philippe's aides-de-camp who followed him into exile, returned to Paris two days ago.

Three of the Bonaparte family are now candidates in Corsica for seats in the National Assembly, viz., Louis Napoleon, Napoleon, son of Jérôme Bonaparte; and Pierre, son of Lucien.

The Provisional Government, by a decree of the 7th inst., appointed M. Lamartine Professor of International Law at the College of France; M. Armand Marrast, Professor of Individual and Social Law; M. Garnier Pagès, Professor of Financial and Commercial Economy; M. Cormenin, Professor of Administrative Law; M. Ledru-Rollin, Professor of the History of French and Foreign Administrative Institutions, &c. Those new professorships were to be gratuitous.

"In virtue of the laws of the 17th of July, 1791, and 21st of April, 1818, confirmed by the 16th article of the law of the 27th of July, 1822, the productions of the soil of the French colonies," says the *Moniteur*, "were not admitted to enjoy the Colonial privilege, unless they were imported directly and in French vessels. The French vessels, not finding it possible at all times to complete their cargoes, either with productions of our Colonies, or goods supplied by the *entrepôts* established there, the member of the Provisional Government, Minister of Finance, has, by a decision of the 7th April, 1848, concurred in by the Ministers of Marine and Commerce, authorized French vessels, coming from our Colonies, to touch at foreign harbours, to land there such goods as may receive a foreign destination, and to complete their cargoes with productions of a different description from those which, remaining on board, shall be admitted to enjoy the Colonial privilege."

The second number of the *Revue Retrospective* has appeared. It contains a long letter from Louis Philippe to the Queen of the Belgians, on the subject of the Duke of Montpensier's marriage, and several letters from M. Guizot to the King, written in the course of the negotiations.

The Council of National Defence has decided that each of the divisions of the Army of the Alps shall be augmented by one brigade. The *Presse* says that the Council has some idea of giving the chief command of that army to General Bédouin, although he is not the senior of the four generals of division.

The *Messenger* gives the following as the autograph act of abdication signed by Louis Philippe:—

"ACTE AUTOGRAPHE D'ABDIICATION DU ROI LOUIS PHILIPPE.
"J'abdique cette couronne, que la voix nationale m'avait appelé (sic) à porter, en faveur de mon petit-fils le Comte de Paris.

"Puisse-t-il réussir dans la grande tâche qui lui échoit aujourd'hui.
"24 Février, 1848. "LOUIS PHILIPPE."

"I abdicate the Crown, which the voice of the nation called me to wear, in favour of my grandson, the Count of Paris. May he succeed in the task which this day falls upon him.
"LOUIS PHILIPPE."

The *Messenger* adds:—"This important document was snatched at the Tuileries from the hands of the general who was going to present it to the people, by the citizen Charles Lagrange, of Lyons, who cried, on seizing it, 'No Regency! No more Kings! *Vive la République*!' It is written on a square and irregular piece of paper, which was folded before it was quite dry; it is blotted with *duplicita* in some places."

The Paris papers of Tuesday announced the receipt of telegraphic despatches from London describing the Chartists and the troops as engaged in mortal combat!

The *Chargé d'Affaires* of Baden has communicated a despatch to the Minister or Foreign Affairs, M. de Lamartine, which contains the following:—"If the

German workmen present themselves on the frontier of the Grand Duchy isolated or in small companies, measures have been taken for treating them with humanity and for facilitating their journey across the territory. The Government will willingly lend its hand to that of France for effectuating, if necessary, in a peaceable manner, the return of German natives to their homes."

It has been resolved to reduce the number of National Guards (*mobiles*) from 24,000 to 12,000.

La Presse states that the number of operatives out of employment is hourly increasing, and that it is feared that before the end of the present month they will amount to the alarming number of 75,000. It is of opinion that it would be impossible for the Provisional Government to provide funds to pay such a number, as the expense, at 15.50c. per day each, would amount to 112,500f. (£4500) a day, or 3,375,000f. (£135,000) a month. It appears that MM. Louis Blanc and Emile Thomas have themselves admitted that it would be impossible for the Government to continue such an outlay, unless the labour performed should become really useful and productive.

A circular has been addressed by M. Armand Marrast to all the Mayors of Paris, inviting them to adopt severe measures against the lodgers and shopkeepers who refused to pay their rent to the proprietors within their respective jurisdictions.

The *Moniteur des Clubs* states that the Provisional Government has resolved unanimously that there shall be a great popular festival within the next week, at which the army shall fraternise with the people and the National Guard. A banquet is to be given in the Champ de Mars, at which the Provisional Government is to assist. The troops are not, however, to remain in Paris, but are to march directly after the banquet to the frontiers of Italy.

Accounts of riots at Havre and Rheims towards the close of the present week have reached; but they were nothing serious.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Never, during the many years I have resided in Paris, did any event in England excite such universal interest among all classes of the French as the great Chartist demonstration has done. For days and days it was a leading topic in the newspapers, and for days the general subject of conversation. Both newspapers and talkers, relying on the big swagger of the Chartists, and the undisputed alarm of the Government, confidently expected a stern and terrible struggle, with barricades, and bayonets, and pikes, and deluges of blood, and awful slaughter. To this expectation many added the hope of seeing a complete revolution effected—a revolution which should overthrow throne, aristocracy, and middle class, leaving the people and the Republic triumphant. So deeply had this hope taken possession of the more sanguine, that they could not bear to hear the slightest doubt of its realisation expressed.

The past week has been the calmest which we have had since the Revolution. We have had no forced illuminations, no planting of trees of liberty, no physical force demonstrations, no great display of any kind. In fact, we have been decidedly dull. But in some parts of the city, our sovereign lord and master, the Mob, has been graciously pleased to afford us a little interesting excitement by bullying the landlords into giving receipts for their rents, without the usual preliminary ceremony of fingering the cash. "Base is the slave that pays," his rent is now the motto of the mob, and his mob hip chalks it up along with "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." To show, however, that he is really a good fellow at heart, the said mob no sooner swindles (I am afraid it amounts to swindling in English) the landlord out of his rent, than he invests a small portion of the coin in the purchase of a tri-colour flag, with which he decorates the landlord's house. And such is the worthy fellow's moderation, that even when the landlord has refused to be victimised, the mob has not inflicted summary vengeance on him; he has only stuck a black flag before the offender's door, or playfully made his effigy dangle by the neck from the nearest lamp-post!

Several of the journals never call the ex-King anything but "le citoyen Louis Philippe!"

Two or three of the gratuitous performances promised by the Minister of the Interior to the people have already taken place. The theatres were of course crowded on the occasions.

SPAIN.

The intelligence of the events of Madrid, on the 26th ult., had produced much excitement at Valencia and Barcelona, but no serious demonstration was made in either of those cities, where tranquillity prevailed at the departure of the mail. General Joaquín Armero had been appointed Deputy-Commander, and M. Alexandre Castro, Political Chief of Valencia. Both left Madrid for their post on the 2d.

It was reported that Gen. Manuel de la Concha was to succeed Gen. Nozzagaray as Captain-General of Saragossa.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived at St. Sebastian on the 5th. They were expected at Madrid on the 6th. After a few days' stay at Sista Alegre, they were to go to the Royal Palace of Aranjuez, where the Queen intends to pass the month of May. The tranquillity of the capital continued undisturbed. The intelligence from the provinces was satisfactory. Catalonia is, perhaps, the only point with respect to which any uneasiness need be felt, and the only agitators at present are the students, whose objects are not of a political character.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon of the 1st inst. contain the composition of a new Ministry, as follows:—

The Duke of Saldanha—President of the Council.
M. Gomez de Castro—Foreign Affairs.
M. Joao Elias—Justice. Baron de Francoç—War.
M. Falcao—Finance. Baron de Ourem—Marine.
The first act of the new Ministry was to issue a decree announcing that the Cortes should remain open to the 2d of June.

BELGIUM.

Accounts from Brussels show that Republicanism finds no favour with the lieges in that city. On Monday the King, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders, reviewed the whole of the civic guards and garrison. The former, consisting of four legions, each of three battalions, a magnificent company of artillery, a small battalion of rifles, and a troop of cavalry, in all about 5000 men, were drawn up in a line from the corner of the Place Royale, thence round the park. The latter, comprising three battalions of grenadiers and three of light infantry *d'élite*, two battalions of rifles, and one of the line, with six squadrons (lancers and dragoons), and six field pieces, were similarly formed upon the boulevards, amounting to nearly 6000 as fine and well-equipped men as soldiers might wish to see. At twelve o'clock his Majesty, preceded by a numerous staff, rode forth from the Palace, and amidst the hearty acclamations of the assembled crowds, proceeded to inspect the line, by whom he was received with enthusiastic shouts. This inspection being terminated, his Majesty returned to the front of the Palace, and the whole line, having formed columns of companies, marched by in quick time, rendering the air with shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*" "*Vive la Reine!*" "*Vivent les Princes!*"

The papers announce the arrest, at Lille, of Biervacq, one of the leaders of the Franco-Belgian Legion. Report says that he is accused of having betrayed the band, and led them to certain destruction at Risque-à-tout, and that it is for this treachery that he is to be tried.

HOLLAND.

The country, generally, is described as being in a state of great and increasing excitement, although no revolutionary spirit is abroad. Everything of a commercial character is in a state of the most dreadful depression, and some fears are entertained of the outbreak of fresh disturbances. The merchants are suspected to be only "holding out," for failures are inevitable, and the clerks are "literally sleeping over their desks."

It may be stated for the information of foreigners, that no traveller, whether by steamer, railroad, or diligence, will now be admitted into Holland without a passport, hitherto not required.

On Saturday last Prince Metternich, who has been some time staying at the Hague, received a visit from the English Ambassador, and Van Dorn, the Minister of State. It is thought that the Prince will remain longer at the Hague than was at first intended.

The volunteer communal guards, who presented themselves at the outbreak of the disturbances, have been regularly licensed, and they have received the official thanks of the citizens.

A Committee has been appointed for obtaining work for the labouring classes. They are, in the first instance, to drain the morass of Binksloter, a plan by which 300 acres of good soil will be gained. The expenses are estimated at 100,000 florins, towards which his Majesty has already presented 10,000 florins.

AUSTRIA.

Austria, with the view of providing a remedy for the present financial crisis, and which has already been marked by many failures, has interdicted the exportation of silver specie.

The new law on the press has given rise to dissatisfaction; but from the tenor of different addresses presented to the Minister of the Interior, a modification of the law has been promised. There was a report at Vienna, on the 4th of April, that the Christian population of Bosnia had risen in arms.

From Gallacia there is news that Szela, the famous peasant chief, was found hung in his own house.

The *Austrian Lloyd's Gazette* of the 5th of April, states that the steamer *Mahmudieh*, with two companies of the regiment of the Chevalier de Hess on board, bound from Trieste to Pola, had been fired on by accident by the commandant of the Fort Empereur François. It appears she was taken for an enemy. The captain and lieutenant, with many others on board, were mortally wounded; and she was so much damaged by the fire, that, had it not been for immediate assistance being rendered by a ship near her, she must have gone down with all on board.

The *Wiener Zeitung* contains an official declaration that an imperial command has been issued that Field-Marshal Count Zichy, formerly commandant of the city fortress of Venice, shall be tried by court-martial.

In regard to the excesses committed in Rome, an official article in the *Wiener Zeitung* says that the Pope, who accidentally met Count Lutzw outside the gates of Rome, assured him, in the strongest language, of his extreme regret and sorrow at the excesses which had been committed on the previous day, and reiterated the assurance of his ministers, that he was ready to make every possible reparation. That in consequence of this explanation given by the Pope himself, the Imperial Ambassador at Rome had been commanded to resume his functions, on condition that the Austrian arms be replaced on the palace of the embassy, and that the Papal Government guarantee the personal security of the Ambassador, without which no diplomatic relations can exist. Should these stipulations not be complied with, Count Lutzw will immediately quit the States of the Church.

At Vienna the people are enthusiastic in the desire to aid the Government to re-conquer Lombardy.

PRUSSIA.

The result of the elections for the Provisional German Parliament is, on the whole, satisfactory. Arndt, the celebrated and popular poet, has been returned for the Rhineland provinces; the other deputies are M. Raveaux, common-councillor of Cologne, famed by the proceedings instituted against him by the ex-Minister Bodelschwingh; M. Venedy, who was under the ban of exile for political causes; and other men who all enjoy the confidence of the people.

Prussia has appointed M. Schoen, one of the leaders of the Opposition, and M. Auerwald, the brother of the Minister. Silesia has returned M. Simon, of Breslau, who was continually prosecuted by the late Government. M. de Humboldt is the deputy for Brandenburg. The elections in the other provinces are not less favourable to the Liberal cause.

The duchy of Posen has not nominated any deputies; and, as regards the district of Netze, many Prussian deputies have demanded that it shall not be separated from Germany.

The commission for the loan has not concluded its labours; they have required much information from the Government. M. Hausmann, when lately solicited to let them know the situation of the reserve fund, told them that it only amounted to eight millions and a half of thalers. The Government has lately made use of four millions, consequently there are left only four millions and a half. This is a pretty situation for a treasury which the former ministry declared to be inexhaustible.

The *Prussian Gazette* of the 8th April publishes the petition to the King of the Provincial States of the Province of Prussia, requesting that their Province may form part of the German Confederation, and the official part of the journal gives the King's consent.

The question of Schleswig-Holstein, which threatened to interfere with the peace of the north of Europe, seems likely to be arranged. The *Prussian Gazette* publishes, under the head of Frankfurt, the following resolution of the German Diet in regard to it:—

"The Diet declares, in the first place, in conformity with Article 38 of the federal treaty, that there exists danger of an aggression of the federal territory of Holstein, and expresses its full gratitude for the measures which have been adopted in a federal and national point of view by Prussia and the states whose contingents form the 10th corps of the federal army.

"The Diet, for the purpose of having one and the same direction in the ultimate military steps which it may be necessary to take, begs that Prussia will keep herself in relation on this subject with the states of the 10th corps of the army. The Federal Assembly is ready on its side, in order to prevent any effusion of blood, and in view to effect an amicable arrangement, to undertake negotiations or mediating in the name of the Confederation, taking as the basis of such mediation the inviolability of the rights of Holstein, especial on the point concerning its indissoluble union with Schleswig. It is perfectly understood that hostilities will immediately cease, and the former *status quo* will be re-established."

Notwithstanding the above account, we find in the *Cologne Gazette* of the 11th the following telegraphic despatch:—

"BERLIN, April 9, six o'clock, P.M.

"THE MINISTER-PRESIDENT TO THE CHIEF PRESIDENT, M. EICHMANN.

"According to a new resolution of the German Diet, the elections just made by the United Diet will be superseded by other elections.

"CAMPAUSSEN."

GERMAN STATES.

SAXONY.—The château of a nobleman, Schloss Waldenbourg, was burnt to the ground, by a tumultuous crowd, on the evening of the 4th instant. Several other houses were burnt by the same body. The state of this district is very unsatisfactory.

The failure of a bank at Leipzig that chiefly did business with the Saxon manufacturers, has been announced. It will very materially interfere with the working classes. The amount is stated at 2,000,000 of dollars.

Accounts from Erzgebirge continue very alarming. The work of destruction has already begun at Penitz. At Glaucliau everything of value is being removed, as the greatest apprehension of fire and plunder are entertained. A battalion of the *Schützengarde* had left Leipzig, and two companies of military were sent from Wurzen. A general rising of all the working classes and of the peasants for the Erzgebirge was anticipated.

BRUNSWICK.—The States of Brunswick were opened, on the 2nd, with a speech from the throne, in which there is an explicit promise of military assistance to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE.—The committee of fifty members, which the preparatory Assembly nominated before leaving, actively pursue their duties. In their sitting of the 7th inst. they decided the admission of six Austrian deputies, for which they have chosen MM. Schwarzer, Adriani, Bach, Schuler, Palazky, and Schuselka. Another important decision was also taken. The Vice-President of the Committee, M. Abezg, observed that an important difference existed, concerning the elections for the first German Parliament, between the decision of the German Diet and the decision of the Preparatory Assembly. The Diet decided that a deputy is to be elected for every seventy thousand souls, and the decision of the Preparatory Assembly decided that a deputy shall be elected for 50,000 souls. The Diet decided that the elections should take place constitutionally; and the Assembly that they are to take place forthwith, so that it will not be always possible to observe the strict constitutional form. The Diet mentions only the countries belonging actually to the Germanic Confederation; the Assembly decided that the Duchy of Schleswig, and the province of Prussia, are to send deputies to the German Parliament.

The committee passed several resolutions authorising the President and Vice-President to take the necessary steps, that the Diet may modify their decisions and press the admission of Schleswig into the Confederation.

The riots among the country people of the states of South Germany continue. The castle of Wallenbom, in the province of Saxony, belonging to Prince Schönburg, was burned down on the 4th of March. The Prince fled to Altenbourg. The troops called up from Leipzig and Zwickau were too feeble to resist. Serious anxiety existed for the safety of the castle and town of Glaucliau. A general insurrection amongst the highlanders of Saxony was imminent. At Donaueschingen, in Wurtemberg, a bloody conflict took place between the population and a detachment of Wurtemberg troops, which came to occupy the Schwarzwald. Both parties had several killed and wounded.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne states that the Federal Directory, after deliberating upon two diplomatic notes delivered by several representatives of German states, and among them from the Prussian Envoy, the Baron de Syden, issued a decree on the 6th, declaring that all association and all assemblages in arms of foreigners taking refuge in Switzerland are formally interdicted in every part of the Helvetic Confederation. All associations of this nature must be immediately dissolved under the penalty, on refusal, of immediate expulsion of the persons who may belong to them. An official communication of this decree was made to all the members of the German diplomatic corps.

The Federal Directory of Switzerland has issued the following circular:— "Events continue to assume a character more and more grave in the states adjoining the Swiss Confederation, so that the possession of Lombardy, or the independence of the Italian States, appears likely to render a European war almost inevitable; whilst on the other hand Germany finds herself in full political regeneration—a circumstance which may also bring about the greatest crisis. All these considerations have induced the Federal Directory to take into mature consideration the re-convocation of the Diet, which has been prorogued. Deliberations may be speedily necessary, and decisions may be required, for which the Federal Directory cannot and will not assume the responsibility. But independently of these great political considerations, the High Diet has to terminate other affairs still pending and connected with the Sonderbund, and of which the solution belongs naturally to the Diet. From these motives, the Federal Directory has resolved to convocate anew for the 13th of this month the Diet that has been prorogued, and it, in consequence, calls on all the States to send their deputies for the day so mentioned."

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—King Charles Albert entered Crema on the 2nd, at the head of a division of his army. On the same day a second division reached Brescia, where it was received with open arms by the population. The Italian Tyrol had sent its adhesion to the Government of Milan. The Frioul had also joined the movement.

The Austrian garrison of the fortress of Comacchio capitulated on the 30th ult., abandoning all the arms and matériel of war, to a column of Pontifical troops, which had marched from Ravenna.

The Austrian Governor of the city of Mantua had ordered the inhabitants to quit the city in 24 hours. The delay expired at ten o'clock, a.m., on the 5th inst. Twelve thousand volunteers, commanded by five Capuchin friars, were advancing from Padua to the relief of Mantua.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* contains the following official information from Milan, dated the 5th. The legion under the command of Manara drove back 1500 Croats from Salo on the 2nd, who wanted to open for themselves a passage by the Valsabbia. The Austrians evacuated Montecarlo, Calcinato, and Lonato on the night of the 4th, and took the roads of Mantua and Verona. The Piedmontese are advancing towards the latter city. General Bbs has occupied Montecarlo. A proclamation of General Radetzky declares Verona in a state of siege. Verona is said to be garrisoned by 11,000 men. The Sardinian army was to pass the Oglio on the 5th; its head-quarters will be at Pozzolo, and the first corps at Marcaria. The Austrians leave all their positions, and cross the Mincio. General Zucchi, at the head of the Venetian column, has surprised Palmanova, a fortress of some importance. The Austrian Generals Giulay and Nugent have assembled five regiments to retake it, if possible.

PIEDMONT, SAVOY, &c.—The late attempt to establish a Republic in Chambery was defeated by the inhabitants themselves, and the loss on each side was three men killed. The French Government has claimed the prisoners made as French citizens.

The citizens of Parma have, it is said, repented of their acceptance of the Duke's constitution, and have made overtures to Piacenza for the purpose of leaving the ultimate fate of Parma to the arbitration of Pius IX. and Charles Albert.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The Sicilian Parliament was opened at Palermo on the 25th ult., with extraordinary pomp, in the Church of St. Dominic. At eleven o'clock, a.m., the Senate of Palermo, the Supreme Court of Justice, the high functionaries of the State, all the superior officers of the land and sea forces, and of the National and Municipal Guards, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, and clergymen present in Palermo, marched in procession to the church. There the Parliament, the Peers and representatives of the people, mixed together, and the members of the Provisional Government, having at their head Ruggiero Settimo, their energetic President, took their seats in the centre; the civil and military functionaries, the diplomatic and consular agents, and a considerable number of ladies placed themselves on the right and left, and the people occupied the aisles. After mass, a *Veni Creator* was sung, and the *Salut* celebrated amidst the ringing of bells, and the reports of artillery, fired from the forts of Castellamare and Garitta, and the ships of war.

The *Novelliste* of Marseilles has news from Naples, according to which the Earl of Minto has returned to that city, and publicly testified his dissatisfaction at the "versatile" conduct of the King, who, on his side, has treacherously withdrawn all his promises to the Sicilians, and resolved to treat them as rebels! It is said that the Sicilians have offered 10,000 soldiers to Charles Albert and the Italians.

ROME.—Letters from Rome, of the 30th ult., state that the city has been comparatively tranquil since the departure of the civic guards and volunteers for the frontier. The expulsion of the Jesuits had been decreed by the Pontifical Government. On the 29th a deputation of the Casino di Rome having waited on M. Galletti, Minister of Police, to demand the dissolution of that order, the Minister replied—"I am happy to inform you that, at the Council held yesterday, and on the proposition of his Holiness Pope Pius IX. himself, the dispersion of that body was resolved upon. His Holiness, moreover, directed me to make known that sovereign resolution." Cardinal Castracane was instructed to communicate this decision to the General of the Jesuits, M. Giovanni Roothaan, and Cardinal Vizzardelli was to take charge of the administration of the property belonging to the order.

DENMARK.

On the 6th inst. a skirmish took place between the Schleswig-Holstein advanced guard and the Danish troops. The Danes were compelled to retire from Hølebal, and fell back upon the Rinkenls, in the neighbourhood of Gravensteen. One officer and several privates of the Danish forces were killed. The Danes were busily occupied with the attempt to embark troops from the island of Alsens, for the purpose of landing them on the coast of Flensborg Bay, in order to their advance against the troops of the duchies in their position at Ban.

The Prussian troops would it was expected, take a part in these hostilities as soon as it became known that the extraordinary Prussian deputation to Copenhagen had been unsuccessful. Nearly all the powers have expressed their approbation of the union of the duchy of Schleswig with the German States. The Danish troops have, it is said, again evacuated the town of Tonder, and have carried off several of the inhabitants as prisoners or hostages, together with all the arms and horses of the burghers. There were 4000 Prussian troops in Rendsburg and its neighbourhood.

The advanced guard of the Danish troops extends from Apenrade to Humstrup, and across to Stedesand, amounting in the whole to 8000 men.

That portion of the army of Schleswig-Holstein which is concentrated in Flersburg numbers about 10,000 men.

The King left Copenhagen on the 5th, by steamer, for the army.

HUNGARY.

Letters from Pesth, of the 1st of April, confirm the news that Hungary has declared itself independent. It is feared that this important event will be the signal for a civil war. In fact, out of a population of nearly twelve millions, the race of the Magyars, which is at the present moment the dominant power, which Austria has always treated with peculiar favour, and which is in possession of the intelligence, the riches, and the most valuable portion of the landed property of the country, does not amount to more than four millions of people. The Slavonic population numbers about six millions, and in some counts it amounts to nine-tenths of the whole population. The Slavonians detest the Magyar authority, and refuse to submit to it. The provinces of Dalmatia and Croatia have already openly separated from Hungary, and are endeavouring to form themselves into an independent state.

RUSSIA.

The official Journal of St. Petersburg, under date of the 31st of March, gives

some explanations on the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, in which it denies any warlike intentions on the part of the Government.

The *Gazette of Königsberg* announces, in a letter from the Russian frontier, of the 24th March, that three corps of the army, forming together 240,000 men, are stationed round about Konow, where they await the General who is to command them on their entry into Poland; 160,000 men are to occupy the Austrian frontier, and 80,000 the Prussian. The artillery stationed at Willnowisehsk has left that place for Warsaw, where cannon is placed in all the public squares.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 29th of January, which give most satisfactory accounts of the state of the colony.

Sir Harry Smith was proceeding rapidly on his tour of inspection beyond the limits of the colony. He has made the port at the mouth of the Buffalo, in Kaffirland, a British port, called East London. Waterloo Bay, in the district of Victoria, formerly the neutral territory, is also provided for, Custom-house officers being appointed for each, with a Board for the improvement of the "Port of East London;" and the Collector of Customs at this latter port has instructed officers of his department, namely, Mr. Charles Wolfe and Mr. Thos. Nightingale, to proceed forthwith, as Sub-Collectors, to open the new ports of Waterloo Bay and East London, and to receive Customs duties thereat.

UNITED STATES.

Advices were received from New York during the week by the *Cambria* Royal mail steam-ship.

As would be anticipated, the great European movement was the absorbing topic of conversation in every circle. The enthusiasm, however, judging from the journals, was not carried to that violent extent which might have been expected.

In Congress the Ten Regiments Bill having passed the Senate, Mr. Cass, chairman of the Military Committee, had given notice that he would introduce a bill to raise an additional volunteer force.

A petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania had been presented, praying for an immediate and peaceable repeal of the Union.

Several important bills were pending, touching the better ventilation and accommodation of emigrant vessels.

The United States' Commissioners had proceeded on their mission to Mexico.

CANADA.

Our Canadian advices are to the 18th ult., at which time intelligence of the events in Europe had not been received.

In the Legislative Council, on the 16th ult., Mr. Sullivan, on the part of the Government, announced that it was the intention of the Ministry to ask for a vote of credit. The method of raising a supply precludes the necessity of a bill of appropriation, and of obtaining the concurrence of the Legislature in the items of expenditure.

The Legislative Assembly, on the 16th, agreed to the formation of a select committee on intemperance. This committee has also been instructed to inquire whether drunkenness should not be made punishable, on indictment, as a crime.

On the 17th the Governor-General proposed to the House the issue of debentures on the credit of the province, not exceeding \$125,000 sterling, for the service of the public works.

The *Canada Gazette* states "the formation of the new Administration, which consists of 12 members, each having a seat at the Executive Council Board. Six of those represent the upper, and six the lower section of the province; and out of the whole number one-third are of French Canadian origin. Great excitement has been produced in Canada by the discovery of some gold mines, which have been discovered near Quebec, on the lordship of Mr. De Lery."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Intrinsically excellent as have been the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre during the past week, their great attraction has nevertheless been, that they have formed a *point de reunion* for the members of the fashionable world to meet and discuss the circumstances which have engrossed so much of every one's attention. On Tuesday, moreover, they afforded an opportunity for a "demonstration" of that loyalty which has been bubbling over in the minds of the well-affected, and turned the very excitement got up by those otherwise disposed, into a means of its display. On this occasion, after the performance of the *Due Foscari*, as admirable in all its details as ever, the National Anthem was sung, amidst the most vehement cheering, encores, and even demanded a third time. A laughable incident occurred, through the ignorance of the customary etiquette of a foreigner in one of the boxes, which occasioned a still further demonstration of the general feeling. He retained his sitting posture, and was immediately set down by the zealous Royalists as nothing better than a Chartist, whereupon the loudest expressions of disapprobation, and the most uncomplimentary epithets were lavished upon him from every quarter of the house. Strongly must he have been disposed to echo the universal surprise expressed on the Continent at the tranquil state of things in England, at a time when elsewhere all is convulsed, and the meaning of the word "loyalty" forgotten.

"Ernani" was the opera given on Saturday, and with fine effect. The concluding trio, especially, we never heard sung with greater spirit. In this *morceau* Cuzzani's voice shows to better advantage than in any other part of the opera. Crivelli here displays all her dramatic energy, while Belletti looks and sings superbly in the character of the aged Castilian Noble. We have never heard Verdi's music, so peculiar in its construction, interpreted so well as by Belletti and Crivelli, both artists of the modern Italian school, and who have doubtless imbibed that extreme admiration for the only composer of eminence whom modern Italy has produced, which is one of the requisites towards the due execution and comprehension of his works; and who have, besides, probably fewer reminiscences of the now *roccoco* style to struggle against; for Verdi's compositions differ so totally from those of his predecessors, that it requires special gifts to be enabled to render them justice.

On Tuesday, Lablache and Mlle. Schwartz, the great contralto, from Vienna, who had arrived, were to have made their appearance; but then, as well as on Thursday, the serious indisposition, first of one singer, then of another, prevented "Lucrezia Borgia" being given.

On Thursday, the extra night, after the opera of "Nino," the great Lablache, however, appeared in the "Matrimonio Segreto." Hardly had he entered to sing the favourite duet with his son when the most vehement applause, mixed with loud cheers, burst from every part of the house. At first, Lablache only appeared delighted; but the long continuance of the plaudits seemed to act greatly on his feelings. He, however, soon proved himself as much at home as ever in the duet, "Se nato," which demands not only science, volume of voice, and vocal *tours de force*, but salutary feats of the most eccentric nature; in all of which he was triumphant.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The second representation of "Semiramide" on Saturday night was brilliantly attended. Albani was in her best voice, and sang as exquisitely as last season, thus proving that she is in the possession of those gifts, natural and acquired, that have secured for her European fame. Grisi was in finer voice than on the opening performance, and the audience frequently rose *en masse* to greet some vocal and histrionic excellence. After the opera, the National Anthem was called for, and sang, Grisi taking the first and third verses with amazing spirit, and Albani singing the second with unwonted animation. The house rang with loyal plaudits, occupants of the pit, stalls, boxes, and amphitheatres equally participating in the excitement.

On Tuesday there was the second performance of "Il Barbiere," in which Madame Persiani again electrified her auditory by her marvellous feats of vocalisation. She was encored in the "Una voce;" and the "Singing Lesson," with its astonishing variations, was similarly complimented. The rapture of the amateurs and of the orchestra at her novel and fascinating roulades, ingeniously devised cadences and *gruppetti*, was unbounded. Her voice has not for years been so fresh, and her intonation so just, as this season. Ronconi's *Figaro* provoked unceasing hilarity. It is unevenly sung, but he exhibits such vocal traits of genius ever and anon, as to render the ruggedness of his organ of little drawback. The *Barbato* of Rovere has gained immensely on the audience. The irritability of *Rosina's* guardian is cleverly maintained. In the finale, his disgust at the drunken soldier (the disguised *Almaviva*), and his exclamations of delight by falling on his knees when *Figaro* enters, were ably expressed. Polonini was the *Basilio* on Tuesday, in consequence of Tagliacoco's indisposition, and sang and acted judiciously; but the air "La calunnia" is a little too low for him. Salvi's *Count* is in every point of view effective. The superb finale of the first act was rendered by principal, band, and chorus with superlative excellence. After the "Barbiere" the National Anthem was again demanded. On this occasion Madame Persiani and Albani sang the solos. The enthusiasm of the audience was increased, if possible, by the presence of the illustrious mother of the sovereign in her Majesty's box, and the house at the close of the anthem became a waving sea of hats and handkerchiefs.

On Thursday night Mozart's immortal work "Il Don Giovanni" was produced for the first time this season, with its triple band and double chorus, Madame Castellan being the *Donna Anna*, Mlle. Corbari, who appeared for the first time this season, *Donna Elvira*, and Madame Persiani, *Zerlina*; Tamburini, the licentious *Don Juan*; Rovere, *Leporello*; Rache, *Il Commendatore*; Mario, whose debut it was, *Don Ottavio*, and Polonini, *Masetto*. Mario, the prince of tenors, was fervently received, and encored in "Il mio tesoro," which he sang divinely, his organ being in the finest condition. Tamburini was encored in the serenade "Deh vieni alla finestra." The trio "Proteggilo il giusto cielo," sung by Castellan, Corbari, and Mario; and "La ci dorean," sung by Persiani and Tamburini, were also demanded a second time. The house was a complete overflow.

Mademoiselle Wauthier made her first appearance in a *Diversissement* on Saturday evening, and subsequently danced on Tuesday, making a most decided hit. Mademoiselle Wauthier is exceeding pretty and graceful. The neatness and precision of her style, and some most effective steps and bonds, were enthusiastically applauded.

"I Puritani" will be given this evening (Saturday), Marini having arrived on Thursday from Italy, after a long detention by the late events in Milan. Mlle. Steffanoni has also reached London; and, Mlle. Viardot, Mlle. Zoja, and M. Roger excepted, the company is now in full force.

Until Easter Monday, the place of theatrical critic will be a sinecure. Some of the theatres are closed entirely; others shut up on Monday and Tuesday, in anticipation of popular disturbances; and all now open are doing very badly indeed, from the highest to the lowest.

The only circumstance which called for our attention this week was the benefit of Miss Laura Addison, at Sadler's Wells, when a crowded audience, so closely packed, that it was marvellous how they contrived to breathe, sat out with becoming endurance ten mortal acts, to the very end—the pieces selected being the "Patrician's Daughter," and the "Way to Keep Him," in which the

fair *bénéficiaire* played *Mabel* and the *Widow Delmour*, and played both so excellently well, that we hardly know whether she shines most in tragedy or comedy. The exceeding respectability of the audience, and the attendance generally, evinced the high esteem in which this young actress is held—no less for her great professional abilities than for her unsullied private reputation. She was loudly called for at the conclusion of the tragedy; and on being led on by Mr. Phelps, was greeted with a shower of bouquets. The two plays were admirably mounted, and acted to perfection; all the care and intelligence of this management being everywhere visible. When shall we have a theatre for first-rate melodrama, conducted with the same judgment and attention? The result of the speculation would be beyond all question successful.

The *LYCEUM* will produce a grand classical extravaganza on Easter Monday, from the pen of Mr. Planche.

The *FAIRCHILD*'S will give a new opera, in which Madame Anna Thillon will perform; and the beautiful ballet of "Esmeralda" will be produced for the first time on the English stage, for the *debut* of Mademoiselle Auriol, a dancer, of whom report speaks highly, and the daughter of the clever Auriol at the *Chique National*. A fairy spectacle, by Messrs. Albert Smith and Charles Kenney, is also in preparation.

Great preparations are making at *ASTLEY'S* for the Easter spectacle, in which Mr. Van Amburgh and his trained Animals are to be the chief feature. Mr. Bayle Bernard is the author of the spectacle.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The symphonies at the Third Concert were Haydn's, in D, No. 18, and Beethoven's, in A, No. 7—the first remarkable for simplicity and elegance, the last distinguished by majesty and grandeur. Old-fashioned and *roccoco* as are Haydn's forms and ideas, his music is always agreeable and acceptable. Mr. Lucas gained glory by his playing of the violoncello solo in the adagio; and Mr. Sain-ton, by his violin solo in the minuet and trio, won for it an encore. The Beethoven Symphony, so replete with startling surprises and continuous breaks, was superbly rendered, barring some uncertainty in some of the wind instruments. Costa's reading of this sublime work was admirable.

The overtures were Spohr's "Bergerst"—a fine piece of writing, if not a highly-imaginative work—and Meyerbeer's "Struensee" the latter executed for the first time in this country.

The only instrumental solo was Beethoven's Piano-forte Concerto in C minor, brilliantly, but not poetically, interpreted by Madame Dulcken. The vocal gleanings consisted of Miss Duval's singing of Mozart's air, "L'Addio," and Mr. J. Calkin's rendering of Mendelssohn's air, "O God have mercy!" besides the wild and extraordinary chorus of dancing Derwishes, from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," which was fervently encored; and Mendelssohn's Quartet and Chorus from Schiller's poem, "To the Sons of Art." The latter composition was written for the German and Flemish societies, as sung by them to the number of 2500, at the Cologne Festival, in 1843. It is only adapted for great choral masses, and when so sung would be grand and impressive; but in a small room, with limited means, it is out of place. There are three movements—an *andante maestoso* in B flat, an *allegro moderato* in D minor, and an *allegro vivace* in B flat. It is written for male voices, with a quartet, and accompanied by the entire brass band. Between the acts of the scheme, the National Anthem was sung amidst loyal cheering. The fourth Concert will be on the 1st of May.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—The scheme of the Second Meeting comprised Mozart's Quartet in F, No. 8, and Beethoven's in C minor, No. 4, executed by Delfiore, Goffrie, Hill, and Piatti with animation and precision. Mr. Sterndale Bennett and Signor Piatti performed Mendelssohn's Piano and Violoncello duet in D, op. 58, in brilliant style, and the former, who is equally distinguished as a Composer and Pianist, interpreted most eloquently three songs without words by Mendelssohn, from the second, third, and fifth books. The room was fashionably attended, and amongst the visitors were Charles Hallé, the Pianist; Osborne; Berlioz; Hermann, the Violinist; Emile Prudent, the Pianist, &c.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was repeated at Exeter Hall on Wednesday night. Miss Birch, Miss Duval, Miss Stewart, Miss M. Williams, Mr. H. Phillips, and Mr. J. A. Novello taking the solos. It was a very unequal performance, evidencing the want of a master-mind to direct materials in themselves capable of being turned to good account. The National Anthem was sung prior to the oratorio; the solos by Miss Birch and Messrs. Lockett and Phillips. The cheering was very great, and it is worthy of remark that the majority of the subscribers to this society are Dissenters.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.—The fifth performance of the sixteenth season of this society of City amateurs took place in presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayress. The scheme opened with Mozart's Mass in C, the solos by Miss Dolby, A. Williams, Messrs. W. Seguin, and Land. Mr. H. Westrop conducted, and Mr. Dando led the band, and Mr. Cooper, of St. Paul's, was the organist. A madrigal, "It's a stream that shineth bright," composed by Mr. G. W. Martin, of St. Paul's choir, was well rendered by the choir. Weber's piano-forte Quartet in B flat was well rendered by Messrs. Westrop, Dando, &c. Mr. Lettler was amongst the vocalists, but was very hoarse.

MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.—At the third meeting the quartets were Haydn's No. 79, and Mozart's No. 2, and Beethoven's Quintet op. 4, with a duet by Spohr for two violins, splendidly played by Sain-ton and Blagrove. Mr. Hutton performed on the piano preludes and fugues; by Handel, S. Bach, and Mendelssohn, with truly artistic zeal and precision.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PERFORMANCE OF PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. W. H. Holmes, one of our best players, gave a performance, at his residence, of classical piano-forte music, beginning with the first movement of S. Bach's Concerto for two pianofortes, in which he was aided by Mr. F. Weber. Mr. Holmes then performed with poetical inspiration his arrangement of Beethoven's famed "Adelaide." A clever Sonata, for two pianofortes, by Berg, a young German composer, was next in rotation, executed by Messrs. Noble and W. H. Holmes. A Russian duet, by Field, played by Messrs. Haydon and W. H. Holmes; a duet, by Pixis, by Messrs. Noble and Holmes; and a charming capriccio, by the latter, were the other attractive items in the scheme.

MR. BRANDT'S SOIREE.—Mr. Brandt, a German tenor, resident in London, gave an agreeable concert on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, the programme exhibiting a better order of music than is generally displayed at these undertakings of private speculators. The names of Mendelssohn, Spohr, Haydn, Mozart, Benedict, Winter, &c., appeared in the scheme. Mr. Benedict and Mr. Lindsay Sloper officiated as accompanists. Mendelssohn's trio in C minor was charmingly played by Mr. Sloper (piano), Mr. Willy (violin), and M. Rousselot (violoncello); and Mr. Sloper also executed a caprice, by S. Heller, a composer of fame resident in Paris. Mrs. Brandt sang Haydn's canonet, "She never told her love," so unaffectedly as to command an encore. Miss Dolby gave Mozart's "Al desio" beautifully. Miss H. Taylor and Mr. J. A. Novello were the other vocalists. There was a good attendance.

MUSIC FOR THE WEEK.—There will be no operas next week; but two concerts are announced for Monday and Wednesday, at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Madame Tadolmi, Mlle. Schwartz, Mlle. Vera, Mlle. Crivelli; Signori Gardoni, Cuzzani, F. Lablache, Coletti, Boscchi, Lablache, and Belletti. M. Thalberg, the celebrated pianist, will play at several pieces. On Tuesday evening, Rosini's "Stabat Mater" will be given at the Royal Italian Opera, and a miscellaneous selection, in which Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Madame Ronconi, Mlle. Steffanoni, Mlle. Corbari, Madame Castellan, and Mlle. Albani; Signori Mario, Salvi, Ronconi, Tamburini, Marini, Rovere, Tagliacoco, Polonini, Mei, Corradi-Setti, and L'via, will sing. M. Emile Prudent, the famed pianist, will make his *début* in London at this concert. On Monday night, at Exeter Hall, Handel's "Jephtha" will be performed by the Upper Singing Schools; and the third meeting of the Beethoven Quintet Society will take place. On Wednesday night the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Handel's "Messiah."

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The accounts from Paris of the state of musical enterprise are deplorable. The Théâtre de la Nation (formerly the Académie Royale) has reduced its prices of admission, but there are no audiences. At the Opéra Comique, the only attraction is Auber's "Haydée," with Roger; but on off-nights the attendance is miserable. There are no concerts of any description, save the Conservatoire, the sub edition to which was fortunately made prior to the late Revolution. Committees are daily in consultation with the Provisional Government, as to the future regulation of the theatres, but there is such a confusion of principles, and such conflicting notions, that nothing is decided; and whilst "the grass is growing the seed starves." Listz, who was known as a hot-headed Propagandist, was at Berlin during the revolution. He has been elected Vice-President of one of the Legislative Assemblies in Hungary, his native country. Mlle. Lucile Grahn is now dancing in Hamburg.

SOCIETY OF ARTS' FREE EXHIBITION.—The visitors to this attractive display nearly average Nine Hundred daily; and already the sale of the Catalogue has exceeded that of the entire season of last year, at half the price. The Exhibition will close this day fortnight, the 29th. The opening of the Exhibition of Mulready's Works will take place in June.

MEETING OF IRISH PEERS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—On Saturday last a numerous and influential meeting of noblemen, members of Parliament, and gentlemen connected with Ireland, was held in Committee-room No. 2, at the House of Commons, at one o'clock. The meeting was called pursuant to a requisition signed by Lord Jocelyn, Sir R. Fergusson, Mr. Oliver D. Grace, M.P., and Mr. A. Shafto Adair, M.P., who had been appointed at a previous preliminary meeting to prepare the necessary resolutions. The object was, by a strong declaration, to give increased confidence to the Executive Government in Ireland, and to discourage the recent seditious proceedings in that country. Amongst those present were the Marquis of Downshire, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Rosborough, the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Devon, &c. The chair was taken by the Marquis of Downshire, who read the following resolutions, which, after a short discussion, were agreed to and signed by upwards of 100 of the noblemen and gentlemen present:—"Whereas certain public addresses and declarations have been put forth in Ireland, inciting to the levying of war against the Crown, by partial and full instructions to that end directed; and whereas such declarations tend to develop and encourage an anarchical spirit, and one destructive of the general objects of civil society. We, the undersigned, being assembled without distinction of religious creed or of political party, for the support of law and right, do hereby feel bound to repeat the declaration of our unalterable allegiance to our Sovereign and attachment to the institutions of the empire; and do further declare that we will, to the utmost of our power, resist, in our own persons, and by the exercise of our influence, all such traitorous attempts to subvert the laws, and all outrages against life and property, as may by any parties be advised and encouraged. And we do therefore place at the disposal of the Crown our services, to be so applied as may be most conducive to the security, tranquillity, and advantage of Ireland."

T H E B R I T I S H I N S T I T U T I O N .

We this week resume our illustrated notice of this Exhibition with Engravings of two of its most attractive pictures.

THE LIGHT OF THE CROSS.
PAINTED BY SANT.

The devotional fervour of the figure gazing upon the Cross is not the least successful portion of this picture. The lights are very cleverly managed; and, as a composition illustrating the intensity of adoration, the work is entitled to special commendation.

THE CAPTIVE, PAINTED BY
FISHER.

We have already described (at page 104) the incident of this graceful picture, as well as its highly artistic merit.

We are reminded by it of what Lord Jeffrey has said of Byron, that "he has made a fine use of the gentleness and submission of the Eastern females, as contrasted with the lordly pride and martial ferocity of the men; and though we suspect he has lent them more soul than of right belongs to them, as well as more delicacy and reflection, yet there is something so true to female nature in general in his representations of this sort, and so much of the Oriental softness and acquiescence in his particular delineations, that it is scarcely possible to refuse the picture the praise of being characteristic and harmonious, as well as eminently sweet and beautiful in itself."

EXHIBITION
AT THE SOCIETY OF
BRITISH ARTISTS.

When we promised a further notice of the present Exhibition in Suffolk-street, we made the promise in the full and earnest hope that a second visit would enable us to detect in a collection of eight hundred works of art a dozen or two of additional pictures not already referred to in our former notice. In this we have been mistaken. The Exhibition is so uniformly bad, that when we had nothing more to say than "This is very poor;" or, "This is destitute of character and colour;" or, "Here is a portrait No. 338 of T. Edwards, Esq., by H. Hawkins, M.S.B.A., that really is nothing more than a capital performance in the Tottenham Court tea-tray style of art; or, "Here is a landscape without distance, with a dull heavy foreground, and trees that look like gooseberry bushes at the best;" the repetition would become so wearisome, that our readers would turn to another part of our paper before the column was half concluded; and we should have wasted our space, so particularly valuable at this moment. Surely the members of this now incorporated Society should lessen the num-



"LIGHT OF THE CROSS."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

ber of pictures another year, and instead of displaying everything sent in, should exercise a sound discretion in separating the chaff from the corn—the really bad from the really good. Let us conceive for a single moment that a society was formed of literary men for the purpose of printing and circulating the contributions of the members themselves, and of every would-be poet, tale-teller, or essayist who chose to send his productions to the society. And it is easy to see what a collection of rubbish would be brought together in this way. Or let us suppose that the editor of a magazine was silly enough to print the whole of the communications he receives, and we may readily imagine what a monster volume he would produce of the most impotent attempts at writing well. It is just the same in art. Why should every picture or attempt at a picture be intruded on the public eye, or form a part of a public exhibition of a Society incorporated by Royal Charter for the advancement of art and artists? It is perfectly true that young men perceive their defects more readily when their works are hung on the same wall with the productions of their superiors in the same line of art, and that thus far their exhibition is good; but the rule of selection and exclusion is still, we think, a wise one, whether we consider the welfare of the Society, or the gratification and growing taste of the public for what is really good.

MANNING THE NAVY.—The following is an extract from a copy of the report of a Committee appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the supply of seamen to the British navy from the merchant service, which report has been presented to the House of Commons:—"We have taken the entries of the last eight years, from 1839 to March 1847, extracted from the muster-books of her Majesty's ships in commission, and find, that, of 68,559 men entered, about one-third of that total, 22,543, were said to be merchant seamen, and filled the ratings of working petty officers, able and ordinary; that 8940 were first entries into the service, of landsmen, artificers of various descriptions, and persons in the capacity of cooks, stewards, and other servants, and that 37,076, petty, able, and ordinary, had previously served in the navy. In the course of our researches we found the desertions from the service of merchant seamen and persons from the shore had been in the proportion of 26 per cent. upon the total of the entries for the above period of eight years, and but 16 per cent. upon the total number of seamen who had previously served in the navy for the same time. The average number of men borne for the last eight years is 29,903. In conclusion, we beg to remark that, of the seamen entered during a period of eight years (landsman, artificers, &c., deducted), nearly two-fifths appear to be from the merchant service, and nearly three-fifths seamen who had previously served in the navy."



"THE CAPTIVE."—PAINTED BY W. FISHER.



THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.—SCENE NEAR THE CHURCH OF THE GRAZIA.—DRAWN BY W. PARROT.

THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.

THE leading events of the Revolutionary proceedings at Milan have already been detailed in our Journal of April 1. The scene illustrated in our Engraving is from the intelligence of the 22nd ult., when the people advanced close to the Porta Tosa, and their riflemen, profiting by an aqueduct, from which the water had been turned off, cleared the temporary bastions raised by the enemy, and at the very opposite side of the town advanced on the Porta Vercellina, as far as the Church of the Grazià.

The thick of the conflict is thus given in the recital of the events up to the 23rd, the day of deliverance:—

"After the terrible words, 'It is too late, of the 18th, the insurrection spread on every hand; the tocsin sounded from all the churches, and barricades were raised in all the streets. A civic guard was organized under the orders of General Pecchi. The troops, during the night, seized upon the Government and the municipality. On Sunday, the 19th, the firing was resumed on both sides with a great degree of fury. The Austrian cannon swept several streets; but the Milanese, although without arms, got the advantage on many points, and fought everywhere with the greatest courage. The city was threatened with a bombardment.

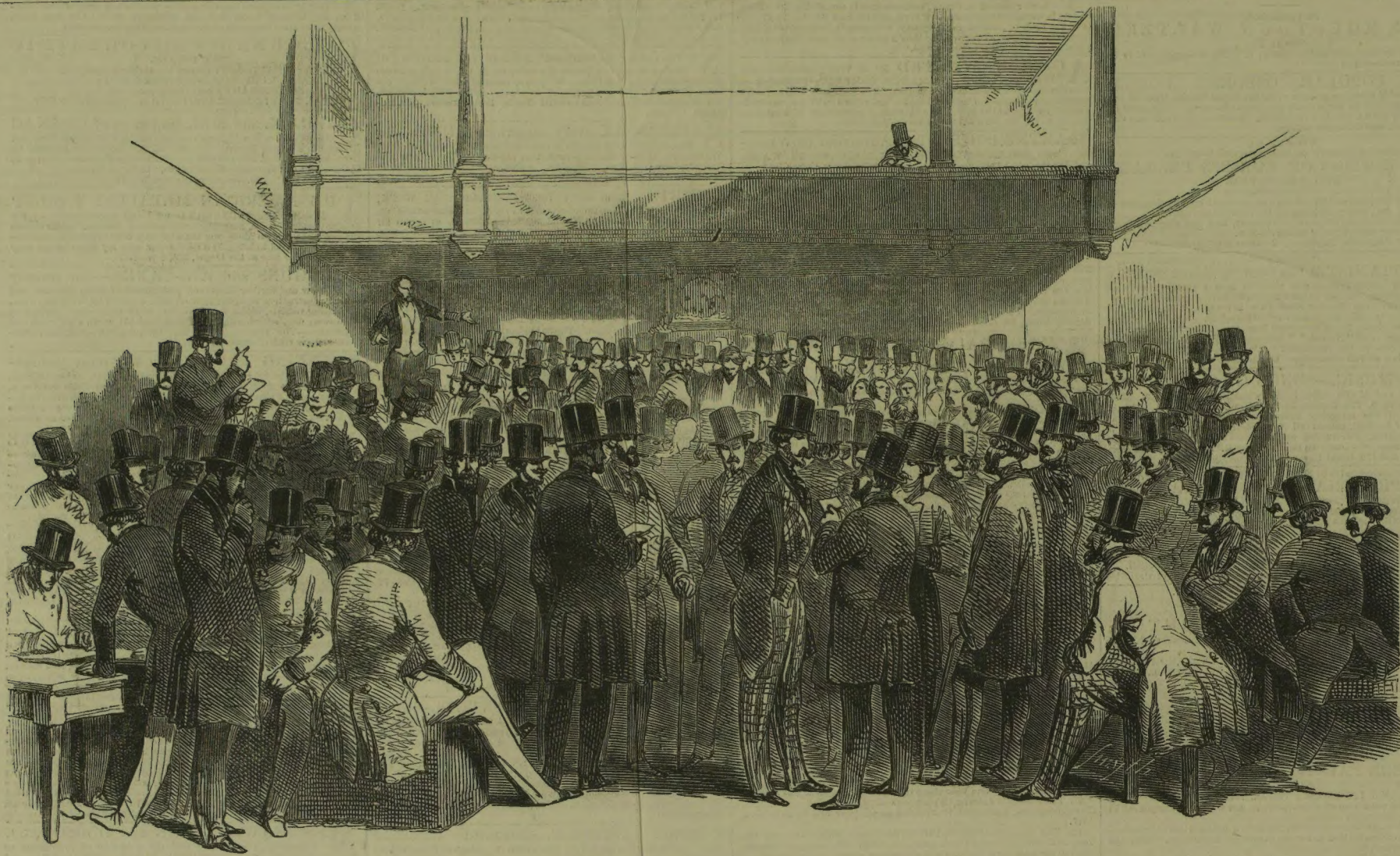
"During this time, the people, under the guidance of some old officers, fought everywhere with fury. On every point taken from the troops barricades were raised, of which some were formed of rich furniture, of wardrobes, pianos, secretaires, and damask sofas. In proportion as the ardour of the people rose,

the courage of the troops appeared to weaken. On several points important posts were taken almost without fighting. The people next took possession of the palace of the Viceroy, and of the Cathedral, on the top of which floated the tri-coloured flag. The offices of the Director-General of police also fell into the hands of the people, who pillaged them from top to bottom. The only place which remained in the possession of the troops was the hotel of the military Commandant-General, before which all the efforts of the people failed, in face of a terrible cannonade; but in the course of the night that hotel was evacuated, and the troops remained masters of only the gates of the city.

"On the 23d the combat recommenced with vigour at the Tosa and Romana gates. The cannon did not cease to thunder on that side and on the side of the citadel. But in a short time the Tosa gate and the gate of Como were taken by the armed peasants, who had just arrived from Lecco. At three o'clock in



VOLUNTEERS ON THEIR MARCH FROM ROME TO THE FRONTIER OF THE PAPAL STATES.



ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AT PARIS.—COUNTING THE VOTES.

ELECTION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Illustration which our Paris Artist has sketched shows the interior of the Riding School (*Manège Leblanc*), in the Faubourg Montmartre, during the election of the Officers of the 13th Legion (Cavalry). The precise stage is the *députement du scrutin* (counting the votes). There is not a single person in uniform, but all are in plain dress. Around a table are seated the secretaries, entering the votes; two others are drawing the tickets from a box, and calling aloud the names inscribed on them; whilst one of the candidates, mounted on a chair, is addressing the assembly. Others are seated on tables, chairs, &c.; others are talking, smoking cigars, &c. Such is the general picture of the Election of the National Guards' Officers; for "everywhere," says our Correspondent, "it is pretty much the same as this."

The details of the Election have been given at page 240.

THE ABBE LACORDAIRE.

Among the many eminent men whom the ecclesiastical body in France has from time to time produced, few have equalled, and none excelled, the subject of this notice, in brilliancy of genius and fervid and flowing eloquence. He has shown himself well worthy to take rank in that distinguished host which reckons amongst its members Bossuet, Bourdaloue, Massillon, and the famous Jansenists Pascal, De Sacy, the two Arnoulds, &c. Like several other great ecclesiastical orators, M. Lacordaire was educated for the bar, which at an early age he abandoned for the Church. He was born on the 12th of May, 1802, at Recey-sur-Ource, a village of Burgundy, in the department of Châtillon-sur-Seine. His father and grandfather were both distinguished members of the medical profession, and his mother was the daughter of an advocate. M. Lacordaire died young, in 1806, leaving four sons, of whom the Abbé (who received baptism the names of John Baptist Henry) was the second; the others have since distinguished themselves in various professions.

John Baptist was educated at the Lyceum of Dijon: his success in rhetoric was brilliant: his character, mild and placid in general, was remarkable for occasional outbursts of a fiery independent spirit, notwithstanding which he was a great favourite among his fellow students, on account of his natural amiability and even cheerfulness of temper, as well as by reason of the admiration which his great intellectual abilities excited. He left the Lyceum in 1819, when he devoted himself to the study of the law. In the autumn of 1822 he went to Paris, and took up his residence with an advocate of the Court of Cassation. In the capital he made the acquaintance of the great Legitimist lawyer, M. Berryer, the Abbé Gerbet, and that erratic genius the Abbé Lamennais, and other distinguished men. His intimacy with the Abbé Gerbet led to his renunciation of the deistical opinions which he had imbibed in the College at Dijon, and he became a professed member of the Roman Catholic Church in the beginning of 1824, and shortly afterwards entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice to study for the priesthood. He was ordained on the 22nd of September, 1827.

His career since that period has been marked with the most distinguished success in the pulpit. His connexion with M. Lamennais, in the editing of the *Avenir* journal, after the Revolution of July, in the columns of which the severance of Church and State, and many other politico-religious doctrines then altogether novel and startling in France, drew a halo of ambiguous fame about his name at that epoch; but the course which he and his friends pursued having been condemned by the Papal See, he retired for a time from the public eye, and gave up all intimacy with the Abbé Lamennais, who had refused to abide by the decision of the Roman Pontiff.

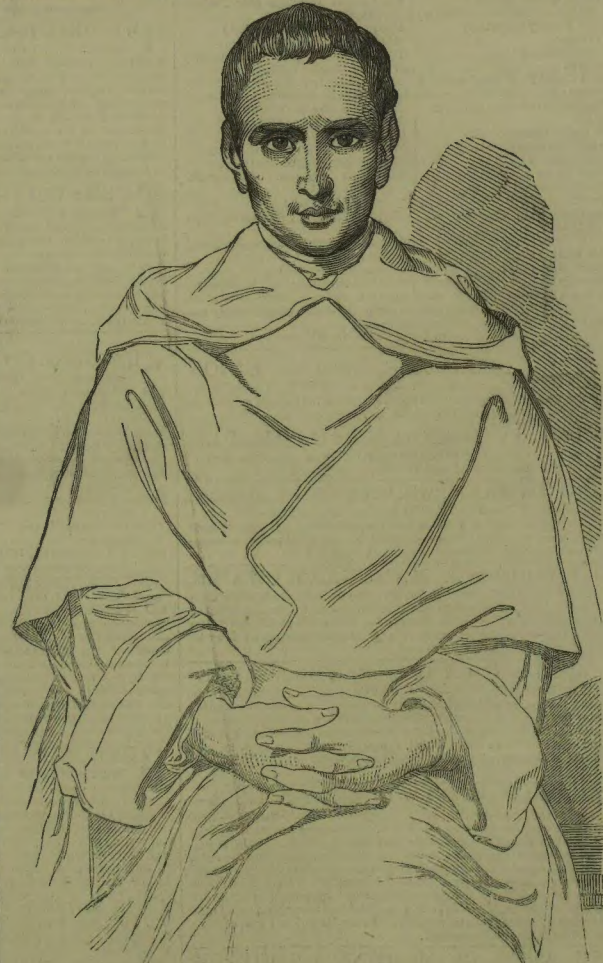
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CITY ROAD.

This Church, consecrated on Tuesday last, is of very effective and

pleasing architectural character, its lofty and beautiful tower and spire, in particular, deserving great commendation. The Church stands in Berkeley-crescent, of recent erection, on the north side of the City-road, and is consequently built parallel with the road. It is divided into a nave, aisles, and chancel, and at the eastern end of the southern aisle the tower and spire rear their lofty forms. The nave is lighted by windows in the clerestory, each of single light, and the windows to the aisles are of two lights, and have simple mouldings to them. Near the western end of the south aisle, a porch, with high pitched roof, projects from the main body of the building and relieves the sameness of outline in this part of the Church, its recessed doorway giving additional character to the whole. The eastern end has five lancet windows in it, diminishing in height with the gable, which has a cross on its apex; a similar cross is also at the western gable.

The tower, on which more ornament has been bestowed than on the other portions of the building, is, as mentioned before, very striking. It is divided by string-courses into four stories of unequal heights, and has buttresses at its respective angles. In the lower story are small single light windows; in the second, circular windows, with quatrefoil mouldings; in the third, small single light windows; and in the upper story are large windows of two lights, deeply recessed and moulded. At the commencement of the fourth story the buttresses take the form of turrets, small arches being played from the sides of the tower to meet the fronts of the buttresses, and similar arches at the angles of the tower between the buttresses, so as to form octagons in plan; and these turrets are crowned by small spires. An arched corbel moulding runs along the top of the tower and turrets. A very lofty spire rises from the tower, and is pierced with eight quatrefoil lights, in two series, on its faces. The interior of the Church is very elegant, the nave arches having zig-zag mouldings. Great praise must be awarded to the architect, Mr. Scott, for this addition to the modern ecclesiastical edifices of London.

The Church was consecrated with the accustomed ceremony on Tuesday, by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable congregation. The Reverend R. H. Howard has been appointed incumbent of the Church.



THE ABBE LACORDAIRE.

His sermons during Lent, both in Notre Dame, at Paris, and in the provinces, have completely established his fame as one of the greatest of modern preachers; and, within the last few years, he has had the address to obtain the re-establishment in France of the Dominican order of Friars—Preachers, whose house at Chalais, some leagues from Grenoble and from the Grand Chartreuse, he presides over with much administrative talent.

It was M. Lacordaire who preached the funeral oration of O'Connell lately, in Notre Dame, at Paris; and, last week, this remarkable man announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate at the approaching election of members for the National Assembly of the Republic, in which he purposes to propose the restoration of the Church property confiscated in the Great Revolution.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW, CITY ROAD, CONSECRATED ON TUESDAY.